

THE North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

可觀物便郵種三第日四月一年八十三治明

Vol. XXVIII No. 2271

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 17, 1911

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THE WEEK'S MAIL.

The English mail of January 27 arrived here on Tuesday, the 14th instant, per R. V. S. Orel.

The mail from London (via Siberia and Tairen (Dalny) of January 18 arrived here on Saturday, the 11th instant per N. Y. K. S. Chikogo Maru.

The French mail of January 15 arrived here yesterday per M. M. S. Tonkin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Barometer.	Wind.	Hygro meter	Thermometer in Shade.		
				Max.	Min.	Initials.
Feb. 8	30.35 5.4	xybNE	14.4 44.9	55.	40.6 OM	
9	30.59 6.0	NEb, E	2.8.9 19.6	53.	40.0 c	
10	30.45 5.3	SE by S	14.9 47.3	62.2	35.9 bc	
11	30.66 6.1	NW	14.2 47.8	4	44.1 o	
12	30.55 5.3	NNE	14.5 42.4	45.	40.5 o	
13	30.39 5.0	NNW	14.2 43.7	50.0	44.1 OM	
14	30.2 5.5	Calm.	0.4 42.4	47.8	47.5 OFB	

b. blue sky	l. lightening	s. snow
c. clouds	m. misty (hazy)	t. thunder.
f. fog	o. overcast (dull)	x. calm.
h. hail	r. rain	

Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

SHANGHAI.

Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the Settlement.

	1911.		Rainfall in inches.
	Fahr.	Thermometer: Min. Max.	
Feb. 9	39.0	49.5	—
" 10	42.0	52.0	—
" 11	42.0	53.8	—
" 12	41.0	49.5	0.01
" 13	43.0	49.0	0.04
" 14	41.0	46.8	0.84
" 15	29.5	46.0	—

	1910.		Rainfall in inches.
	Fahr.	Thermometer: Min. Max.	
Feb. 9	31.5	50.0	—
" 10	32.2	43.8	—
" 11	27.3	43.2	—
" 12	27.5	48.0	—
" 13	32.1	50.0	—
" 14	32.6	49.8	—
" 15	36.5	44.7	3.50

BIRTHS.

ALARCOUN.—On February 12, 1911, at No. 5 North Shansee Road, Shanghai, the wife of J. P. Alarcoun, of a son. (Hongkong and Japan papers please copy).

BABINGTON.—On February 6, 1911, at Taichowfu, the wife of Dr. S. N. Babington, C. M. S., of a son.

McKELVIE.—On February 13, 1911, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. K. McKelvie, a daughter.

NELSON.—On February 14, 1911, at 143 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert A. Nelson, a daughter.

STENHOUSE.—On February 14, 1911, at 26 Carter Road, Shanghai, the wife of John Stenhouse of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROMFIELD - HUGGINS. — On January 30, 1911, by the Rev. Murray Bartlett, at the American Cathedral, Manila, P. I., Joseph Frederick Bromfield, of Manila, to Helen Ward, adopted daughter of the late William Randolph Huggins, of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

DEATHS.

MYHRE.—On February 7, 1911, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the infant son of Captain H. G. Myhre, aged five days.

JACKSON.—On January 21, 1911, at Southampton, Frances Ethel, only child of the late Mr. J. A. Jackson, of Shanghai.

TA-FOONG.—On January 16, 1911, Ta-Foong, proprietor of the Ta-Foong Piece Goods Hong, Comptadore of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai, and Chairman of the Shanghai Piece Goods Guild.

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NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS AND HERALD LD.

The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 16, 1911.

MEDICAL MISSIONS
AND SELF-SUPPORT.

ONE effect of the plague now rife in the North is likely to be a great impetus given to the study of medicine on the part of the Chinese. Students have been drafted from medical colleges to perform in Manchuria the work of fully qualified physicians, and while their zeal and self-sacrifice may be admired, it is impossible to congratulate the nation that has to resort to such unsatisfactory means of coping with a grave calamity. The thinking section of the population must realize that in the medical art, in spite of a few brilliant exceptions, the country is as far behind an ideal state of affairs as in other respects, and in view of the readiness with which foreign help has been enlisted to fight the plague, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be engendered a general desire to remove from the nation the reproach of ignorance in medical and sanitary matters. Foreign Medical Missions have been and still are the most fruitful training ground for Chinese medical men; but it may well be open to doubt whether, in the event of a sudden and large increase in the number of students applying for admission, the present resources of the Missions would suffice. The subject has recently been raised by our Canton correspondent, who, in view of the success that has attended the Fatsan Wesleyan Hospital and the Canton Medical Missionary Society's Hospital, urges the general adoption of the policy of self-support by all or at least the majority of Medical Missions. In the case of the Fatsan Hospital self-support has been the aim in view for twenty-five years. There was a natural opposition, especially among the Chinese workers, at first, when the step from "free healing" to "self-support" was taken, but this opposition never reached the stage of resentment; it soon subsided into quiescence; finally it was transformed into active support. Indeed, so obviously was the principle of "self-support" an advance beyond the old policy of "free healing" that, some years after, the young doctor in charge

of the Canton Medical Missionary Hospital unreservedly accepted the same principle, and applied it with all the enthusiasm and devotion of a convinced mind. Nor was the step found to be hurtful to any branch of the work. On the other hand, funds were soon available for the payment of the doctor's salary, for the purchase of medicines, for the payment of Chinese doctors and nurses, for the improvement and enlargement of the Hospital buildings, and for the more efficient equipment of the Hospital instruments.

It is not to be supposed that all hospitals in China, if placed upon a self-supporting basis, would at once show the satisfactory results of the institutions in south China. But the fact remains that where a self-supporting policy has been introduced, there is no inclination to revert to the old practice of "free healing." The two Kuangtung hospitals are said to be always full, and there seems no unwillingness on the part of the patients to pay a reasonable price for the inestimable blessings that come to them. Thus in the Fatsan Hospital the largest item in the revenue account, over seven thousand dollars, was the amount paid by the many in-patients and their friends. On the expenditure side we find that, in addition to sundry repairs to the Hospital buildings, a new Church was erected at the cost of nearly nine thousand dollars, subscriptions towards this amount coming from both non-Christian and Christian Chinese. Such a state of affairs not only ensures that the necessary funds are forthcoming to insure successful work, but renders the institution free from constant dependence on the Churches of the Home lands, which bear the continuous burden of educational and evangelical efforts.

A most striking change, during the last half-century, has come over the attitude of the Chinese mind towards Western medical science and missionary hospitals. The earliest efforts to assist poor Chinese were met by the people themselves with suspicion and timidity, whilst the literati and the "upper classes" confronted them with a frozen and supercilious contempt. It is true that, when Dr. Parker opened his medical hospital in Canton in 1835, a few of the more enlightened gentry supported him, and Howqua, the famous hong magnate, "readily fell in with it, and let a building for this purpose, and after the first year gave it rent free." But "the Hong merchants themselves seem to have a lurking suspicion that so purely benevolent an object, involving so much expense of time;

labour and money, must have some latent object, which it behoved them to watch. A linguist's clerk was often in attendance, partly for this purpose, for three or four years, and made himself very useful." Even within the last twenty-five years not seldom have obstacles been placed in the way of securing land for hospital erection, by those who were ignorantly or interestedly opposed to such institutions. But times have changed. Perhaps even more marked than the change of front towards hospitals and Western medical science is the almost universal desire on the part of intelligent young men to seek admission to medical schools, in order to prepare themselves for the medical profession. Throughout the maritime and riverine provinces over which the influence of the foreigner is most marked, native doctors, trained in part after the ways of the West, may be numbered by many hundreds. On the other hand, notwithstanding the enormous strides made by many of the Chinese in medical knowledge, and the fact that a Chinese doctor is available to millions of the people, when they seek him, the truth remains incontestible that the foreigner is *facile princeps*; and this is the case in a marked degree where several years' residence in any locality has won him a reputation and has made his name a household word in tens of thousands of families. This fact may be cited as an additional argument in favour of the ideal of self-support as the next step in advance, by which medical missions in China would at once be placed upon a sound financial basis, and their promoters find themselves in possession of ample funds for all their requirements. It is possible that there will be some poor districts, where too stern an insistence on the application of the principle might be detrimental to the success of the object which all have at heart. These possible exceptions, however, will only serve to prove the rule that the general situation encourages medical men in China resolutely to adopt the principle of self-support for their hospitals.

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LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

"North-China Daily News" Service.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

PROVISIONAL PLANS

London, Feb. 9.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Coronation Durbar will be held on or about December 12, at any rate before the Festival of Mohorrum.

The details of the Royal visit have not yet been settled, but the King and Queen Mary will probably land at Bombay and proceed direct to Delhi (where the Durbar will be held). At the conclusion of the Durbar there will be a trip to Nepal, and a visit to Calcutta is contemplated upon the return journey.

Their Majesties will sail for Home in the middle of January.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE PLAGUE.

OUTBREAK IN KOREA.

Tokio, Feb. 9.

The plague has invaded Korea.—*Japanese Service.*

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Feb. 10.

The plague is spreading generally throughout Manchuria and to a slight extent in North China. The position at Changchun is worse than at Harbin, where the bacilli is becoming attenuated and the epidemic is abating.

Further slight increases are reported at Tientsin and Chefoo, but the position in other centres is unaltered.

The Government has allotted for plague prevention purposes the balance of the million taels intended for expenditure in connexion with the visit of the German Crown Prince, approximately Tls. 750,000.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

RUSSIAN EXPERTS.

London, Feb. 11.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that at the request of China, who is defraying the cost, Russia is sending a scientific plague expedition to China, which will be headed by Professor Sabolotny.—*Reuter.*

THE FALL IN SILVER.

London via Bombay, Feb. 11.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co's. Circular ascribes the fall in

the price of silver to the occurrence of plague, particularly at a time when the Soya bean crop required handling.—*Reuter.*

A FRENCH EXPERT.

London vi: Bombay, Feb. 13.

Dispatches from Paris announce that Dr. Broquet, of the Pasteur Institute, has left for Manchuria. He takes with him numerous boxes of Haffkine serum destined for the French Consulates in the Far East and for the protection of French soldiers and other French citizens from plague.—*Reuter.*

A WISE PRECAUTION.

London vi: Bombay, Feb. 13.

The Governor-General of the Amur Provinces, in consequence of the plague, has ordered troops to close the frontier.

Peking is apparently free from the disease.—*Reuter.*

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Feb. 15.

The plague at Kuanchangtze is still seething. Outbreaks are reported to have occurred across the Russian and the Korean borders.

The death-rate is daily diminishing at Fuchiatien, where there were only thirty-two deaths yesterday. The position is also improving elsewhere.

The Government is sparing no expense in fighting the disease.

The losses of the Imperial Railways of North China from suspension of traffic amount daily to Tls. 12,000.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE JAPANESE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL AT WELLINGTON.

Tokio, Feb. 9.

The Japanese Antarctic Expedition under Lieutenant Shirase has reached Wellington, New Zealand. All the members of the expedition are safe.—*Japanese Service.*

London vi: Bombay, Feb. 9.

Telegrams from Wellington state that the Japanese expedition on the Kainan Maru has arrived, en route for the Antarctic.—*Reuter.*

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

London via Bombay, Feb. 9.

Reports from Portsmouth announce that three submarines have left for Hongkong.—*Reuter.*

THE OPIUM TRADE.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PEKING.

London via Bombay, Feb. 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Charles Leach, Liberal member for

Colne Valley, asked what steps were being taken to release China from her treaty obligations to admit opium.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, replied that the Home and India Governments were carrying out a reduction of the export of opium, though the Chinese Government had, so far, not furnished proof of a corresponding reduction in poppy growing and opium manufacture. Negotiations on the whole question were now proceeding in Peking with the view of meeting the wishes of the Chinese Government in a liberal spirit.—*Reuter.*

OBITUARY.

LORD CAWDOR.

London vi: Bombay, Feb. 9.

The death is announced of Earl Cawdor.—*Reuter.*

Frederick Archibald Vaughan Campbell, third Earl Cawdor, was born in 1847 and succeeded to the title in 1898. He represented Carmarthenshire in Parliament from 1874 to 1885. In 1905 he succeeded the Earl of Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Balfour's Administration.—*Ed.*

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

London, Feb. 10.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has ordered two submarines from Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim.—*Exclusive Service.*

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE MILITARY ESTIMATES.

London, Feb. 10.

The Secretary of State for War, Mr. R. B. Haldane, replying to a deputation, foreshadowed an increase in the Army Estimates.—*Exclusive Service.*

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

A SOP TO CERBERUS.

London, Feb. 10.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Premier, replying to a deputation from the Trades Union Congress, said that he hoped to give effect to the proposals for the payment of members in the present session.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

London vi: Bombay, Feb. 10.

After a two days' debate a fiscal amendment on the Address-in-Reply, moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Austen Cham-

berlain, expressing regret at the persistent refusal of the Government to modify the fiscal system of the country, was rejected by 324 votes to 222.

The Labourites and Nationalists voted with the Government, but the Independent Nationalists abstained from voting.

Hitherto the Nationalists have abstained from voting on the fiscal question.—*Reuter*.

PERSIA.

THE NEW REGENT.

London via Bombay, Feb. 10.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the Regent Nasr-el-Mulk has returned to Persia.—*Reuter*.

* * Nasr-el-Mulk was in Paris when he was chosen to succeed Azal-ul-Mulk as Regent.—*Ed.*

THE DANGERS OF TRAVEL.

London, Feb. 11.

Reports from Teheran state that Mr. Dalton, an official of the Imperial Bank of Persia, while proceeding to Yezd, was robbed, when north of Ispahan, of everything that he had with him.—*Exclusive Service*.

A REASSURING STEP.

London via Bombay, Feb. 13.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that in consequence of the restoration of order in Central Persia the Government has decided to recall the troops from Kazvin.—*Reuter*.

* * Kazvin was captured by revolutionary troops in May 1909 and was occupied by a Russian detachment two months later. Russia in a Note to the Powers dated July 3, 1909, said, "The Russian troops will remain in Persia only until the lives and property of the Russian and other foreign diplomatic representatives and subjects and the safety of foreign institutions seem to be completely ensured."—*Ed.*

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

A MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION.

London via Bombay, Feb. 10.

The Premier, Mr. H. H. Asquith, has intimated that the Declaration of London Naval Prize Bill will not be debated, until it has been considered by the Imperial Conference. The Crown will not be advised to ratify the Declaration, if the House of Commons should vote adversely on the question.—*Reuter*.

UNEXPECTED SUPPORT.

London, Feb. 14.

"The Times" publishes an article strongly supporting the

Declaration of London, as improving Great Britain's position, whether she be a belligerent or a neutral power. The article deprecates the infusion of party spirit into this question.—*Exclusive Service*.

A BANK OFFICIAL'S PUNISHMENT.

London via Bombay, Feb. 10.

Wider, the cashier of the New York branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank who absconded and was subsequently arrested, has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. He was ordered to be rearrested on the expiry of his sentence and be tried on other indictments.—*Reuter*.

* * In July last year Wider was reported to have absconded with securities to the value of G. \$600,000 belonging to the Russo-Chinese Bank and bonds valued at G. \$500,000, belonging to clients of the Bank. He was subsequently arrested and confessed his crime, attributing his downfall to speculation.—*Ed.*

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

A LIBERAL DECLARATION.

London, Feb. 11.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the increase in the Navy Estimates will not be considerable, and nothing like, as reported, £4,000,000.—*Exclusive Service*.

GREENWICH TIME.

ADOPTION BY FRANCE.

London via Bombay, Feb. 10.

Telegrams from Paris state that the Senate has passed the second reading of the Bill making Greenwich time the official time for France.—*Exclusive Service*.

HOME POLITICS.

THE LORDS AND REFORM.

London via Bombay, Feb. 11.

"The Times" states that the Unionist leaders in the House of Lords have decided not to introduce their own Reform Bill.—*Reuter*.

Feb. 13.

The Unionist papers generally consider the announcement made by "The Times" that the Unionist leaders in the House of Lords had decided to drop their own proposals for the reform of the House, to be premature, and state that the leaders are still considering the position.—*Reuter*.

Feb. 14.

Mr. Asquith has announced that he does not intend to deal with Welsh Disestablishment this session.—*Reuter*.

THE QUEST FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

London via Bombay, Feb. 11.

According to telegrams received from Wellington, New Zealand, the Kainan Maru, with the Japanese expedition on board, has sailed for the Antarctic.—*Reuter*.

THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

ANOTHER MISHAP.

London via Bombay Feb. 12.

Dispatches from Brussels state that the great machinery hall in the German section of the Exhibition has collapsed. Up to the present three dead bodies and seven injured persons have been recovered.—*Reuter*.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

MEASURES FOR REFORMATION.

London, Feb. 13.

The Home Office has established a Central Agency for the aid of discharged convicts, under which the present institutions will, therefore, work.

The ex-convicts will be placed in the sole care and control of one Association and will be relieved of police supervision and everything drawing attention to their past, so long as they keep straight.—*Exclusive Service*.

"THE NIGHT WATCH."

London, Feb. 13.

According to telegrams from Amsterdam the man who damaged Rembrandt's picture, *The Night Watch*, by knife thrusts, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year.—*Exclusive Service*.

* * A telegram dated January 14 stated that Rembrandt's masterpiece, *The Night Watch*, had been wantonly damaged in the State Museum by a man who had formerly been a cook in the Navy and had been discharged on the ground of being physically unfit.—*Ed.*

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

London via Bombay, Feb. 10.

The German Emperor has been confined indoors for several days from a cold, which is, however, not accompanied by fever.—*Reuter*.

A MEDICAL BULLETIN.

London via Bombay, Feb. 13.

The Emperor is recovering from his feverish cold, but must be careful for some days.

The Court Ball arranged for February 15 has been abandoned.—*Reuter*.

JAPAN.

AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

London via Bombay, Feb. 13.

Telegrams from Tokio state that the Emperor has issued a Rescript in which he dwells upon the importance of adapting the Government's policy to the changed economic conditions.

His Majesty donated Y. 1,500,000 to the 'relief' of the poor who are unable to obtain adequate medical treatment.—*Reuter.*

THE CAPITAL.

Peking, Feb. 14.

Herr von Kuczynski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister and late doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, has left Peking for Shanghai on his way home. At a farewell audience the Prince Regent gave him presents.

Herr von Kuczynski was seen off at the railway station by Prince Pu Lun, Chinese Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Body.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

PREFERENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A MESSAGE FROM GENERAL BOTHA.

London, Fe. 14.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Mr. Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, stating that the Union Government does not intend to submit a proposal to the Imperial Conference for the abolition of Preference upon goods of British manufacture.—*Exclusive Service.*

UPPER HOUSE REFORM.

THE ITALIAN SENATE.

London via Bombay, Feb. 14.

The Italian Senate has passed a resolution in favour of its own reform.—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH NAVY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REPORT.

London via Bombay, Feb. 14.

A Toulon telegram states that during recent firing practice by the French battleship fleet the turrets of the twelve-inch guns or the guns themselves were temporarily jammed in five ships out of the six engaged.

Admiral Bellue in an interview declared that the damage would be repaired promptly.—*Reuter.*

THE YUNNAN FRONTIER.

ANGLO-CHINESE

NEGOTIATIONS.

London via Bombay, Feb. 14.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons the Hon. E. S. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, said that any action as the result of Lilley's report on the Bhamo-Tengyueh-Talifu route in 1907 would depend on the negotiations now proceeding with China.—*Reuter.*

* * Mr. Lilley was the Engineer dispatched by the Government of India in the summer of 1907 to examine the country between Bhamo and Talifu with a view to determine the practicability or otherwise of railway construction in this part of China. Mr. Lilley found that there is no insuperable obstacle to the construction of a metre-gauge railway.—*Ed.*

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

London via Bombay, Feb. 14.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert have measles.—*Reuter.*

Feb. 15.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, who are suffering from measles, are both doing well.—*Reuter.*

THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH.

London via Bombay, Feb. 15.

Telegrams from Washington state that the House of Representatives has passed the Canadian Reciprocity Bill by 200 votes to ninety-two.

The papers state that Mr. Champ Clark, who will be the Speaker of the new Congress, in the course of the Reciprocity debate, said that he considered the Agreement one of the strongest factors in the unity of the continent. The day was coming when the American flag would fly over the whole of North America. Great Britain one day would gladly hand over Canada to the United States.—*Reuter.*

OPINION IN CANADA.

London, Feb. 15.

According to dispatches from Washington in the vote on the Reciprocity Agreement the majority was comprised of Democrats and Insurgent Republicans and the minority of regular Republicans.

Dispatches from Ottawa state that in the House of Commons debate on the Reciprocity Agreement, Mr. G. E. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, denounced the Minister

of Finance, Mr. W. S. Fielding, and the Minister of Customs, Mr. W. Paterson, as annexationists and Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a political opportunist. He also said that President Taft was pursuing the traditional American aim to drive Canada into union and realized that it was time to act before such gentlemen lost power.—*Exclusive Service.*

TRADE IN FIREARMS.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

London via Bombay, Feb. 15.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons the Hon. E. S. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, said that France felt unable at the Brussels Conference to renounce her rights of unrestricted trade in arms with Muscat.—*Reuter.*

* * The second meeting of the International Conference on Traffic in Arms closed at Brussels in January, 1910, without arriving at an understanding. That the proceedings proved abortive is believed in some quarters to be due to the failure of Great Britain and France to arrive at an understanding with regard to the prohibition of the trade in arms from Jibuti to Muscat, and thence to Persia, Baluchistan, and ultimately Afghanistan, and the more or less unsettled districts on the north-west frontier of India. Direct negotiations (writes "The Times" correspondent at Paris) have been in progress between the British and French Governments, but hitherto without result, the obstacle being the influential character of French private interests, which are sufficiently strong to make any real concession on the part of France unacceptable to the Chamber of Deputies, unless it were counterbalanced by some equivalent concession on the part of the French Government, such as could be adduced by the French Government before the Chamber in justification of its action.—*Ed.*

JAPANESE SERVICE.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Tokio, Feb. 9.

Joint freight and passenger traffic on the Russian and Japanese systems in Manchuria begins on March 1.

AN IMPERIAL GIFT.

Tokio, Feb. 12.¹

Availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the celebration of Constitution Day yesterday, the Emperor donated Y. 1,500,000 to the nation for the charitable treatment of the sick. The gift is apparently an offset against anarchism.

* * The Japanese Constitution was promulgated on February 11, 1889.—*Ed.*

SPECIAL SERVICE.

By Arrangement
with the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Feb. 8.

THE German Emperor and Empress will not visit Rome on their journey to Corfu nor on the way home.

A German military airship has gone from Gotha to Metz smoothly within twelve hours. The distance between these two places is almost four hundred kilometres.

Feb. 9.

THE German Emperor has caught a slight cold.

THE German Crown Prince will leave Bombay on board the P. & O. S. Arabia.

Feb. 10.

The Board of Health of the German Empire has been convened to deliberate about participation in the Conference which has been proposed by China for the purpose of suppressing the plague.

The Dutch Chamber has agreed in principle on a further extension of coast fortification. Only the financial side of the scheme remains to be settled.

The Brussels World Exhibition has closed with a deficit of Frs. 1,446,000.

The British Government has stated in the House of Commons that the *pourparlers* with Germany are progressing in a friendly way.

Report comes from St. Petersburg that the Russo-Chinese negotiations have come to a dead-lock. The principal questions in dispute are the erection of a Russian Consulate at Sharnasume, and Russian trade within Chinese territory north of the Great Wall.

Feb. 11.

An official notification of the Dutch Government is published at The Hague which provides for the dethronement of the Sultan of Lingga in the Dutch-Indies.

MR. Morgan Schuster, who formerly reorganized the Customs administration of the Philippine Islands, has been appointed by the Persian Government to reform the finances of Persia.

BARON Albert von Rothschild has died in Vienna.

Feb. 12.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral von Heeringa, who is at present at the disposition of the Chief of the Baltic Naval Station, to be Chief of the Admiralty is contemplated.

Some cases of plague have occurred in the Russian governments of Astrachan and Blagovestshensk.

Feb. 13.

The German Emperor has recovered from his cold, but on account of the wishes of his medical advisers, will keep to his room during the bad weather.

The "Rossiya" enumerates all the Chinese violations of the St. Petersburg Treaty concluded between China and Russia, on February 12, 1881. The paper announces that Russia will effectively protect all her violated rights.

The Governor-General of the Amur Province has ordered the whole frontier to be blocked by troops against persons suspected of plague.

The mail which left Shanghai via Tairen and Siberia on January 29 was delivered in Berlin on the 13th instant.

Feb. 14.

IN speaking about the Naval Budget Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of State for the Navy, emphasized the fact that the Navy of the German Empire was not being built for aggressive purposes, but must be extended in such a way as to make it a severe risk for any Power, however great, to attack Germany. All parties agreed with the Secretary of State.

SIMON COPPER, the rioter, notorious in connexion with the riots in German South-West-Africa, who had taken refuge on British territory, is trying to cross the frontier. Energetic measures are being taken against him by the German Government.

M. GONDATTI, the Russian Governor of Tomsk, has been appointed to be Governor-General of the Amur Province.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Peking, Feb. 11.

HERR Ritter von Kuczinski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Peking, who is to start for Europe on the 14th instant, has to-day taken leave of Prince Ching, as well as of the Members of the Foreign Office in the new building of the Waiwupu.

NINE new cases of plague have been officially reported at Peking between the 6th and 10th instant.

Feb. 14.

Court Rex, hitherto German Minister to Peking and now appointed to be Ambassador to Tokio, will presumably leave Peking for Tokio about the end of March. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, who is now Ambassador to Tokio, will leave Tokio for home about the middle of March.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

"THE KOBE HERALD."

London, Feb. 3.

THE Labour party in conference at Leicester has abandoned the party pledge by a large majority, thus surrendering their views to the Liberal party, who are supposed to have intimated that any attempt to bring about a reversion of the Osborne judgement could not possibly succeed unless the pledge were abandoned.—"Osaka Mainichi."

Feb. 4.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE is suffering from some throat trouble and his absence from Parliament is causing anxiety.—"Osaka Mainichi."

It is reported that the Naval Estimates provide for an expenditure of £45,000,000 sterling, which is an increase of five millions as compared with last year's grant. In 1912 the figure will amount to fifty millions. The Radicals loudly protest against this increased outlay.—"Osaka Mainichi."

San Francisco, Feb. 4.

THE revolutionary forces in Mexico, having been strengthened, threaten to take possession of Juarez, which is situated near the American frontier. The situation is serious. The American Government has ordered twelve companies of Cavalry from San Francisco to guard the frontier.—"Osaka Asahi."

Feb. 5.

MR. ROSCOE, (?) a leader of the Mexican Revolutionists, at the head of 1,300 troops, is marching on Juarez which is situated near the frontier of Texas, and is making preparations to bombard the city from both the east and west. Though the garrison is small, they are determined to defend the town to the last, in hope that reinforcements will arrive in time. As the revolutionary army has destroyed the railway it will be difficult to relieve the beleaguered town. The revolutionists announce that they will organize a provincial Government as soon as they have occupied the town.—"Osaka Asahi."

Feb. 6.

THE King, accompanied by the Queen, opened in State the first Parliament of his reign. Their Majesties were most enthusiastically cheered on their way by the crowds of people who had turned out in great numbers. The opening of the new Parliament, which is about to witness a constitutional revolution, was held in the House of Lords in the midst of a striking scene, the Ambassadors of Japan, the United States and several European Powers being given seats near the Throne. The King was dressed in an Admiral's uniform, while the Queen was in black. The House looked resplendent with the magnificent costumes of Peers and Peeresses. Considering the weightiness of the question of the hour, the King's speech may be said to have been remarkable for its brevity. It expressed the hope that the negotiations going on between Japan and Great Britain would serve in concluding the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. The principal person who was conspicuous by his absence was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, who is detained in Italy for a period of two weeks owing to his throat trouble.—"Jiji Shimpō."

New York, Feb. 4.

THE Navigation Encouragement Bill has been passed by the Senate. The total bounty is estimated to be \$4,000,000.—"Osaka Asahi."

THE Hamburg-America S. S. Company have opened a new line to New Orleans in the State of Louisiana. It is thought that this move will deal a severe blow to the smaller steamship companies.—"Osaka Asahi."

SINCE the site of the Panama Canal Commemorative Exhibition has been settled, the attitude of many members of the Californian Assembly toward the anti-Japanese Bills has entirely changed. Though Mr. Sanford and other proposers of the anti-Japanese measures strongly advocated their adoption, they are now saying that if they do anything to hurt the feelings of Japan, they will endanger the success of the Exhibition, so they have altered their tone entirely. Such being the case, the anti-Japanese Bills are not likely to be passed. The chairman of committee in the Upper House has thrown out hints that Japan may devote several million yen to the purpose of the Exhibition.—"Osaka Mainichi."

In the Philippines Assembly several difficult questions have been brought forward lately causing great excitement. A climax was reached when a Bill was introduced in favour of applying to the Secretary of State for War to bring about the independence of the Philippines. After a great uproar the Bill was passed.—"Osaka Asahi."

Feb. 5.

It is reported that a severe battle has been fought between the Government troops and the Mexican revolutionists in Breaz (?) in which the revolutionists ultimately secured the victory.—"Osaka Mainichi."

Feb. 6.

THE treaty of reciprocity with Canada has been passed by the House of Representatives, but there are signs that the Senate will shelve the Treaty, at least for the present session.—"Osaka Asahi."

After twenty-eight hours' severe fighting the troops of the Mexican Government succeeded in repulsing the revolutionists at Juarez, near the Texan frontier. In the battle, 170 or 180 of the Government troops were killed. The losses on the part of the revolutionists are believed to have been heavier. It is reported that the American Government is endeavouring to use some of the aviators in connexion with the supervision of the state of things along the border.—"Osaka Asahi."

Feb. 7.

MANY Americans from El Paso (Texas) have crossed the frontier to visit the battlefield near Ciudad Juarez, travelling in automobiles. There were not enough automobiles in El Paso to meet the demand, and fares advanced to \$20 an hour.—"Osaka Mainichi."

THE Mexican Government forces have repulsed the revolutionists from Juarez. The battle is still in progress.—"Osaka Mainichi."

London, Feb. 6.

THE King read the Speech from the Throne in a clear and firm voice. The message was much shorter than it was expected to be. It made no reference to the question of legislation for the control of undesirable aliens, nor to the question of the payment of Members of Parliament, although it had been generally rumoured that these matters would be dealt with. The Irish Nationalists declare that they do not want the ques-

tion of the payment of members discussed until the Home Rule Bill has been passed.—"Osaka Mainichi."

WHEN the King proceeded to Westminster to-day to open Parliament immense crowds of citizens lined the streets to witness the Royal procession. The weather was cloudy, but no rain fell. In the House of Lords, where the members of both Houses assembled, there was a large number of peeresses present in full robes and the spectacle was brilliant and impressive. There was an exceptionally large and representative attendance.—"Osaka Mainichi."

LORD Roberts is expected to interpellate the Government on the unprepared state of the army and the navy.—"Jiji Shimpō."

New York, Feb. 7.

A BILL for the construction of a canal to connect Paris with the sea and for the construction of a harbour in the capital, has been brought forward in the Chamber.—"Osaka Asahi."

THE United States Government's proposal to employ airmen to watch events on the Mexican frontier was finally approved on the 6th instant. The Government will disburse \$120,000 in purchasing aeroplanes.—"Osaka Asahi."

THE Bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Hobson for the adequate punishment of military spies was passed on the 6th instant.—"Osaka Mainichi."

"THE JAPAN MAIL."

London, Feb. 4.

THE visit of the German Crown Prince to Calcutta has been begun under the most favourable auspices. His manly manner has secured for him the most cordial reception. At a State banquet the Viceroy proposed his health in the happiest terms. The Prince warmly responded.—"Tokio Asahi."

It is reported from Berlin that the dispute with the United States over the application of the Potash law continues. Germany has replied to the American Note, correcting various errors.—"Tokio Asahi."

"SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST."

London, Feb. 4.

H. M. S. CRESCENT has left Devonport with relief crews for the China Station.

News has just been received from Nairobi, in Africa, that Mr. George Grey a brother of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been killed by a lion.

WALES defeated Scotland at Rugby football by 32 points to 10.

Feb. 10.

The retirement of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford from the Service takes place to-day.

The papers print sympathetic articles upon the gallant Admiral's career. It is understood that he intends to devote

his leisure to Parliamentary work in the interests of the Navy.

"THE STRAITS TIMES."

Bangkok, Feb. 2.

THE aviation meeting here opened to-day on the Sports Club ground and provided splendid sport. Van den Born made cross-country flights with great success. The flying was witnessed by the King of Siam, the royal princes and huge crowds such as have never been seen before in Bangkok. A Chinese, who took a trip with the aviator and is the first of his nationality to fly, was decorated by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

"THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

London, Feb. 9.

A WELLINGTON dispatch reports the arrival of the Japanese Antarctic expedition. The expedition found some difficulty in making arrangements for coal and stores, none of the members speaking English and no one in the city understanding Japanese. Eventually the Chinese Consul assisted the expedition, which is to sail on the 11th instant.—"Tokio Asahi."

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Press.)

TELEGRAMS from Peking report that in view of the establishment of the new Cabinet very soon, the Grand Council has decided that officials of the Grand Secretariat, which now corresponds to a Cabinet, are not efficient enough to be employed in the new rôle and are therefore to be dismissed forthwith. No examination will be held of their possible qualifications for the new office.

THE Prince Regent is credited with an intention to establish a telegraph department within the Palace, in order to avoid the re-transmission of messages on matters relating to foreign intercourse, the Army, or the Navy, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, hoping thus to prevent leakage of secrets.

VICEROY Hsi Liang has telegraphically reported to the Throne that diplomatic means of negotiating the affairs of the Heiho are unavailing, that the situation becomes more critical every moment, and that the Waiwupu must be immediately instructed to arrive at a definite plan for future action. He has also stated that he is greatly amazed at the silence of both the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of War in spite of his frequent telegrams for instructions regarding military administration and foreign dealings in Manchuria. He urged that these Ministries should admit their responsibility in the matter. An Edict orders the original telegram of His Excellency to be handed to the Foreign Office and the War Office for perusal.

AGAIN, Hsi Liang has sent in a memorial to the effect that as it is impossible now to obtain any additional appropriation for military expeditions, the library, the official Bulletin, etc., he would ask for Imperial sanction whenever he found extra funds neces-

sary. As to the food supply and munitions of war for the troops, it was of the utmost importance that he should be allowed to draw from the reserve for the time being, either on account of ordinary or extraordinary expenditure.

Owing to complications in diplomatic affairs at the Yunnan frontier, the Grand Council has decided to appoint a high Minister conversant with and experienced in international intercourse to proceed there to make investigations and to manage frontier questions in conjunction with the Viceroy.

An urgent telegram was received by the Government from H.E. Li Ching-hsi, saying that the British troops had advanced still further into Chinese territory and praying for an Imperial Order to the Szechuan regiments to send help on account of their proximity to the scene of British aggression.

Tsên Chien, Senior Vice-president of the Ministry of Justice, is said to have been set upon by a would-be murderer, and wounded severely. The ruffian has avoided capture up to the present.

SHEN YUN-PEI, though transferred to the Ministry of Civil Appointments, is still Deputy Director-General of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway. It is said that he will shortly start on a trip of inspection along that line.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has dispatched another long telegram to the Central Government, submitting suggestions on official re-organization for the provinces. It contains more than 3,000 characters.

ANOTHER Peking telegram states that the Ministry of Posts and Communications has written to the Waiwupu contending that since no suspension of traffic had ever taken place on either the Chinese Eastern or the South Manchuria Railway line on account of plague, why should the Peking-Mukden line alone be compelled to stop traffic entirely; it was most unjust, and therefore it requested that the Waiwupu should request the Diplomatic Corps to assent to the immediate resumption of the running of trains on that line. The latter has agreed to do so, deeming the demand a just one.

A Nanning (Kuangsi) telegram, dated February 8, reports the timely discovery of a plot for a joint mutiny of the new troops and the old regiments, with revolutionary tendencies in the event of the mutiny proving a success. Five ringleaders have been captured, and the districts and towns near by are all strictly guarded.

H. E. Feng Han telegraphed to the Throne praying for funds to carry out properly relief works in the extensive famine-stricken parts under Hanchow and Huanan. An Imperial Edict has ordered him to confer with Viceroy Chang Jen-ching and Governor Chên Tê-chuan by telegraph and to handle the funds carefully. (This telegram seems the true version of the one published last week alleging that

the Ministry of Posts and Communications had memorialized on the insufficiency of funds for Railway construction for the same parts of Kiangsu, etc.)

Another telegram from Peking states that the report of the expected arrival of Viceroy Chao Erh-sên on the 7th was incorrect. His Excellency really started from Chêngtu on the 7th and would have to visit the Viceroys of Hupeh and Kiangnan and then go north by way of Shanghai.

The Ministry of Education finds that the standard for grades of students of middle schools (colleges) and industrial schools has been fixed too high, and that both the teachers and pupils have been hindered in attaining good results thereby, and that, instead of too advanced and too difficult a standard in technical education, it would be more to the purpose if the "general knowledge studies" could be brought a step or two forward. It is reported that a re-framing of Rules and Regulations in connexion with education will have to be undertaken.

THE eunuch who attacked Prince Kung on Chinese New Year day has been sentenced to be beaten to death by a Court of Punishment. The wound in Prince Kung's shoulder is healing rapidly. The sentence was subsequently mitigated to eighty blows with the *chang* (a large-sized, flat wooden stick) and deportation to Heilungkiang for life.

SHENG Hsuan-huai, President of the Ministry of Communications, has been absent on account of illness for the last few days. He begged Vice-president Wu Yu-seng to decide himself questions with regard to financial measures, and the abolition of superfluous officials in the Railway Bureau.

A REPORT has it that Jui Cheng, the Hupeh Viceroy, will reach Peking on 12th instant.

THE Prince Regent is reported to be greatly displeased at finding that the new official system, submitted by the Bureau for Constitutional Preparation, has been copied almost word for word from that of Japan. The Grand Council felt rebuked and alarmed when the Regent handed them the draft to be re-framed.

DUKE Tsai Tse at an Audience on the 9th was asked what would be the deficit for this year. The Duke replied that it was estimated at about thirty million taels, but those for the next two years would amount to more than a hundred millions. He was instructed to devise means to cover such deficiency.

ACCORDING to the new civil list, when the new Cabinet is established, both the Ministries of Civil Appointments and of Rites will be abolished. Many minor yaméns will either be renamed or abolished.

At a Government Council meeting, it was decided that the Imperial Resident for Tibet should take up his residence at Lhasa, the Senior Secretary at Chahmoto and the Junior Secretary at a suitable place in the hinterland of Tibet.

THE Waiwupu has informed the German Minister that the spread of plague had been checked and would soon cease altogether. The Minister replied on the 8th that though the German Crown Prince had found it impossible to continue his tour this year, he would travel to the Far East next year.

THERE is a report current that Sheng, the President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, will soon retire, and has recommended Li Ching-fang to succeed him.

SIR John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, has notified the Foreign Ministry that he will be the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body until further notice.

AN Imperial Order is said to have been issued for the daily drill of the Imperial Guards Corps, and the Prince Regent will hold a review next month.

PEKING telegrams report that the Japanese Minister has addressed a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting that, owing to the numerous bands of mounted robbers in Manchuria, the Viceroy should be immediately instructed by telegraph to subdue and punish them. Otherwise the Japanese Government would take action.

THE Grand Council, being convinced that many hindrances and obstacles to the government administration are caused by the existence of political parties, is intent upon basing a memorial on the data already collected, asking the Throne strictly to forbid officials enrolling themselves as members of any party.

A FORMER memorial of Tsêng Chi, when acting as Viceroy at Canton, submitting an account of sums of money spent in connexion with the expected reception of the German Crown Prince, has now been passed by the Ministry of Finance.

ON the 11th instant His Majesty the Emperor personally visited the Wanshao Temple to burn joss-sticks.

WITH regard to the complications with Great Britain, there is a report that the Chinese Government is proposing that a third Power should be asked to act as arbitrator.

THE Ministry of Finance has sent urgent telegrams to the provinces appealing for funds.

THE Chihli Viceroy has obtained permission from the Ministry of Posts and Communications to instal wireless telegraphy in Tientsin and Nanking.

DUKE Tsai Tse has decided to abolish all the supernumerary Secretaries and Councillors of the Finance Ministry, and a memorial, asking for Imperial sanction to his project, will be submitted shortly.

THE Viceroy of Yunnan, in a memorial on the new official system, suggested the abolition of all Taotais and prefects.

THE Ministry of Finance has granted the request of the Canton Viceroy to

forbid gambling on and after the first day of the third moon (March 30.)

THE British Minister, when pressed by the Waiwupu for the reason of his country's aggression in Yunnan province, said that the British are only on a tour of inspection.

THE Prince Regent has verbally instructed the Waiwupu to rectify a certain treaty in accordance with the suggestions of Liu Yu-ling, which he considers best. The negotiations with the British Minister should begin forthwith, so as to take effect from next year.

On the 13th instant H. E. Tseng Chi will present himself for an Audience, during which the opening of Hsiangchao opposite Macao will be the principal topic to be discussed by the Regent and Tseng.

The Ministry of Colonies and Dependencies has notified the other Ministries and Boards that it has been decided to appoint officials jointly to make an investigation into the state of reforms in Inner and Outer Mongolia and other territories.

The Governor of Anhui has sent a telegram to the Throne stating that for spring relief work, a sum of Tls. 1,000,000 would be required; the Ministry of Finance and Sheng Kung-pao only agreed to raise Tls. 500,000. His province could borrow temporarily the sum of Tls. 200,000; therefore, he asked that the Finance Ministry should be ordered to advance another Tls. 300,000. An Edict referred this request to the said Ministry.

Sheng Kung-pao, it is reported, will be appointed Deputy Director-General of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, vice Shen Yun-pai.

Hulan has been occupied by the mounted banditti, under chief Tien Lung; the prefect barely escaped with his life. An expedition, sent by the Kirin Governor to the rescue, was unsuccessful in recovering the town.

PEKING telegrams state that the Grand Council has notified all concerned to observe strict secrecy with regard to matters relating to the Szechuan and Yunnan frontier negotiations. Any leakage of information in this regard will be visited by condign punishment.

WANG Huan-wen, a Hanlin sub-compiler, has been summoned to Fengtien by H.E. Hsi Liang, to render assistance in administration.

WEN Ching-tung, the new Governor of Kuangsi, requests, in a memorial to the Throne, that the unaccountable deficit in the reserves of government granaries in Kuangsi be graciously permitted to be written off. This deficit has accumulated, from time immemorial, to the enormous quantity of Shih 996,000, (about 199,200,000 English pounds).

THE finishing touches to the new Mansion built for the Prince Regent having been administered, His Highness paid it a visit of inspection on the 14th instant. He is reported to be well satisfied, and to have expressed the intention of removing to the new premises, in the event of the abandonment of the tour of the German Crown Prince being final, in the next moon.

A PROPOSAL of the Nanking Viceroy, Chang Jen-ching, to establish a Tea Development School has the support of Prince Pu Ting, President of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce. The original plan provides for 120 students and for a course of three years. The Prince deemed the project too narrow in scope, and has, therefore, decided to ask the Viceroy to expand the scheme with a view to admitting a greater number of students.

THE Ministry of the Interior in view of the earlier opening of Parliament has ordered that the census reports from the provinces should be sent in this year.

THE Imperial Commissioners of Opium Suppression have been instructed by the Regent to urge upon their subordinates and other officials in charge of examining departments the paramount necessity of exercising stringent vigilance in examining officials in all cases—that is, that they should not fear those whose rank is high.

A CERTAIN French merchant has gone to Peking and obtained sanction for a petition for the cancellation of the prohibition upon the export of rice from Yunnan. A large quantity of rice, beans and wheat has been exported from Yunnan during the last few days.

THE Grand Council has communicated to the Waiwupu Imperial Commands that the cultivation of poppy is to be wholly forbidden throughout the Empire during this year; also that prohibition of smoking should be genuinely enforced. The Ministry was to lose no time in negotiating with the British Minister to have the period of ten years for opium suppression shortened accordingly.

THE situation in Manchuria is becoming extremely critical. Secret conferences have been held by the Grand Councillors, to which members of the Army Reorganization Bureau as well as the Ministers of War and Marine were invited. War is thought by many to be inevitable, unless China will agree to suffer shameful humiliation.

TAOTAI LO KUO-JUI has been appointed by the Ministry of Posts and Communication to proceed to Yunnan and Kuangsi to survey railway lines. Mr. Lo will leave Hongkong or Canton within a week's time.

GRAND Councillor Yu Lang has paid Tls. 4,000 out of his salary of Tls. 24,000 as a contribution towards relief funds for famine purposes in the provinces.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

THERE will be a musical dinner and a dance at the Hotel Kalee at 8 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th instant.

THE "Peking and Tientsin Times" reports that Dr. Morrison is to leave Moscow for Peking on February 20.

THE Russian Ministry of Commerce has elaborated a comprehensive scheme for improving telegraphic, railway, and road communications with Mongolia.

THE following telegram from Reuter's Agency in London, dated January 27, appeared in the "Straits Times":—The death of Sir Charles Dilke is announced.

M. PICHON, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, declares that French interests in the Far East can best be served by cultivating friendly relations with both China and Japan.

ACCORDING to the recruiting returns of the Japanese Army for 1909 no fewer than seventy per cent of the 500,000 men liable for military service were not more than 5 ft. in height.

A TELEGRAM from Kure, Japan, states that two submarine torpedo-boats, which are now being built at the Kure Naval Arsenal, are to be launched in March, at about the same time that the battleship Settsu is to be launched.

MR. B. Fleisher, proprietor and publisher of the "Japan Advertiser," is being prosecuted for inserting in his paper a report connected with the recent anarchist trial. He has postponed an intended trip abroad in consequence.

WE are informed by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 4th instant, amounted to nil tons and the sales during that period, to 4,679 51 tons.

THE following is from the "Japan Times" of February 7:—Mount Asama, after an interval of rest, became active again on the afternoon of the 4th instant, a sound like distant thunder being heard at Mayebashi, while the sky in the vicinity of the mountain was illuminated by the eruption.

THE "Japan Daily Mail" reports that it is stated that Yokohama has already begun to suffer severely from the effects of the plague in Manchuria. All trade operations with the latter place are virtually suspended, and it is expected that no steamers will run except those subsidized for the carriage of mails.

THE four Cantonese who, together with fourteen Japanese, were caught gambling in a wood-yard off Boone Road shortly after 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, appeared on Monday morning before the Mixed Court. After evidence of the manner in which the raid was conducted, the accused were each committed to prison for three weeks.

THE MONARCHY AND THE DOMINIONS.

February 10.

AFTER a brief period of uncertainty, during which it was feared that an alternative course would be found necessary, the Duke of Connaught has been definitely appointed Governor-General of Canada. For a member of the Royal Family to occupy a substantive post of this character is a vivid indication of the growing realization of the importance of the self-governing dominions to the Empire. That the King should consent to the departure from Great Britain for a considerable space of time of his distinguished Uncle, whose ripened experience of affairs would be so valuable at the beginning of a new reign, testifies at once to the happy tact that characterizes all his Majesty's acts and to his thorough grasp of what may be termed latent Imperialistic necessities. Apart from his relationship to the Sovereign and regarded simply on his merits as a public man, the Duke of Connaught possesses every qualification for the honourable and onerous position that he is asked to fill. As a soldier he has devoted himself to the study of his profession and, so far from assisting him in his military career, it is an open secret that his Royal relationship has proved an obstacle to his attainment of service to which he aspired and for which he was, by general admission, thoroughly fitted. It was his keenness as a soldier that led to his relinquishment of the ornamental post of High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, a position, it will be remembered, subsequently refused by Lord Kitchener on the ground that it afforded no scope for useful service. His Royal Highness represented King Edward with distinction at the Coronation Durbar in 1903 and has just returned from South Africa, where his consummate tact mollified asperities, and his charming and dignified personality lent especial *éclat* to a significant occasion.

The juncture at which the precedent of Royalty representing the King in the oldest self-governing dominion has been established is momentous and, perhaps, critical. Until quite recently the Colonies were content with the complete control that they had been granted over their domestic affairs, but the power has now been assumed of conducting negotiations for commercial treaties independently of the Imperial Government. Of her

own free-will Canada granted preference to the trade of Great Britain, but an arrangement exists with France and one with the United States is now under consideration in regard to which the Imperial Government has claimed no voice. In former days, before the self-governing communities began to sense their growing strength and responsibility in the scheme of Imperial things, the undefined arrangement by which they wrought out their own salvation under the freely given protection of the British Navy was mutually acceptable. With the growth of colonial strength and wealth, however, there developed a consciousness that there was humiliation involved in accepting protection for which no tangible return was made, and this led to the assumption by the colonies of a portion of the cost of defending their shores. More latterly this developed both in Canada and Australia into a demand for navies, built and maintained at their own expense, and a beginning in this connexion has already been made. Australia and New Zealand, moreover, have sought further to relieve Great Britain of anxiety and expense in regard to their safety by adopting a system of compulsory military training, which in a few years will give each of these dominions a comparatively powerful citizen army. Before passing from this phase of the subject, namely, the increased self-consciousness of the dominions, it is well to recall that, as yet there has been no overt sign that this self-consciousness is incompatible with firm loyalty to the Empire.

There are, however, some slight indications that the development of a sense of responsibility may, unless a corrective be found in time, lead to a weakening of the ties that bind the Empire together. The Monarchy is represented in Canada solely by the Governor-General; the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces are local men whose public services are deemed to have earned for them a position of honourable repose. This principle now also obtains in South Africa. In the Commonwealth of Australia the State Governors are still appointed by the Home Government, but in the Commonwealth there is a growing agitation for the adoption of the Canadian system. Into the merits of the two systems it is not necessary to enter; it is sufficient to note that the principle of local appointment has been conceded in Canada and South Africa and that, in view of the very human desire of politicians to increase their own possibilities of distinction, there is every reason to believe that its

adoption in Australia is only a question of time. This will mean the severing of many of the links that bind the Colonies to the Home-land. The one great link that will remain will be the Governor-General, in each of the three great dominions, and upon his personality will largely depend its strength. Some Colonials are apt to declare that the King's representative is a mere figure-head, but this is clearly a short-sighted view of the situation. A constitutional monarch does not soil himself with the smoke and grime of political battle, nevertheless his personal influence is exerted in numerous unseen ways that are only possible because of his aloofness. Similarly a Governor-General or a Viceroy may, without straining his constitutional prerogatives, direct or restrain the aspirations of those whom he governs. In the changing conditions of to-day, therefore, the precedent created by the appointment of a member of the Royal Family to a Governorship-General, may be a much shrewder stroke of policy than is immediately apparent.

THE CONSCIOUS GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

February 11.

WHAT goes by the name of international law was, in the beginning, no more the conscious product of the brain of man than was the ordinary common law of daily life. Both grew spontaneously out of the circumstances of regular intercourse, the one of individuals, the other of states. Only when these customs, being broken, were affirmed by authority, did they take on the dignity of law. It was long before man saw that their value was not only a basis for, but an incentive to, legislation of the conscious kind. That, however, came in time, and it was this, perhaps, more than anything else, that formed the immense value of the legacy of jurisprudence left by Rome. International law, of course, rests on quite a different basis from that supporting the legislation of any state. The supreme law-giver is lacking. So are his sanctions. It is frequently urged that international law is no law at all in our English sense, which is narrower than either the Latin *ius*, the French *droit*, or the German *Recht*. But that is a matter of words only, and of no importance whatever, so long as states observe their engagements, and this, as a rule, they have found

it to their advantage to do, inasmuch as the double object of international law is to facilitate intercourse and to prevent injustice. Every effort made towards uniformity, certainty and publicity in the relationships of states, every improvement and simplification in the rules at present existing, and every attempt at the introduction of harmony in the principles and spirit of their intercourse is a gain to the world, and a sign that there is gradually being evolved a supreme political authority which has hitherto been lacking, an international public opinion of compelling power. It may well happen that this opinion will provide its own sanctions and see to their enforcement.

Instances of the conscious efforts now being made towards the creation of what may be termed international statute law are growing more and more frequent. We have recently called attention to some of these in connexion with the Declaration of London, now so prominently before the British public. To go no farther back than the Declaration of Paris in 1856, we find Great Britain, France, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey as the only signatories. When the last Hague Conference met, the only important maritime state which had not formally accepted that Declaration was the United States, and the cause of their abstention was not that the Declaration was too sweeping for them, but that it did not go far enough. The Declarations of St. Petersburg and Geneva were other examples of the conscious effect to which reference has been made. It seems as if amongst nations, as amongst communities, a time comes when the growth of custom is too slow, and legislation becomes the rule. We have evidently reached that time, though the world has hardly yet grasped the fact and its era-marking significance. Both portions of international law are affected by the new spirit. That which deals with the relationship of individuals in various states with their trade, copyright, and all that relates to what may be called private international law, is becoming more and more carefully regulated by treaty. That which deals with public matters, the affairs of state with state, receives attention through international conferences of which during the past few years there have been many; to name but a few—those dealing with trade in general, with opium, alcohol, aerial law, science, shipping and leprosy. All these, however, are dwarfed into insignificance when compared

with the two great Peace Conferences at the Hague, which more nearly assumed the proportions of International Parliaments; and though they failed in their main objects to some extent, the very fact that altogether voluntary and very earnest efforts were made to come to agreement on many points was proof that the time has arrived when international legislation will take the place of international custom.

It is unnecessary to labour a point which grows naturally out of the foregoing considerations—the happy promise of the new departure. The gain to communities resulting from conscious legislation for individuals will be transferred to and shared by states. Once let the proposed unlimited arbitration treaty now under the consideration of Great Britain and America become an accomplished fact, and there will be an example which the citizens of most other states will strongly desire to follow. An understanding between nations thus freed from fear of war amongst themselves might well enable them to bring pressure to bear on such as remained quarrelsome, and thus materially limit, if not entirely prevent, war. Masses of international law exist to-day which were quite unknown to Grotius or even to Vattel, and growing facilities for intercourse constantly add to them. Air-travel in itself cannot fail to demand large additions. Time was when war was the main topic of treatises on international law. It is so no longer. The great body of private international law vastly outweighs the public section, of which that relating to war forms but a part. National apologists, those biased special pleaders of the past, are giving way to scientific students searching for principles which will be binding on all alike. Shifty evasions are not yet done with, but international opinion is growing more and more opposed to them, and the time is coming for the state, as for the individual, when legal duty will be as binding as legal right, and legal accountability will be followed by legal penalties in place of the self-ordered violence of brutal conflict.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

February 13.

We publish to-day a letter from Mr. F. Anderson on the subject of municipal administration. Mr. Anderson was at one time Chairman of the Municipal Council, and while no longer resident here, continues

to keep in close touch with local affairs, and returns to the Settlement from time to time. He has just paid a short visit to Shanghai, and the suggestions put forward in the letter are the outcome of this fresh study on the spot of local conditions. There is reason to believe that, if opportunity had offered, Mr. Anderson would have preferred to elaborate his scheme in public; but for want of other means of reaching a Shanghai audience, he has sought in the compass of a brief letter to make his contribution to a discussion that must shortly ensue on municipal affairs. Mr. Anderson's suggestion is that in our municipal government the system of subsidiary committees to relieve the Council of some of its work should be extended. At present we have Committees to deal with the questions of municipal electricity, education, public parks and the Town Band. To these Mr. Anderson proposes that there should be added a Hospital Committee, a Sanitary Committee and, possibly, a Public Works Committee. He puts forward tentatively the suggestion that the members of these Committees should be paid, as in the case of the present Electricity Committee, while he considers that "it might be desirable in view of recent events to invite the co-operation of one or two of our Chinese fellow-residents on the Sanitary Committee." For his scheme he claims the merit that it would relieve Councillors of much detail work, enabling them, while exercising a general supervision over these subsidiary committees, to concentrate their attention more on the general administration, on watch matters and on municipal finance.

In considering any change in Municipal administration, it is well that the community should be agreed upon the necessity for a modification of the existing system. On this point there can hardly be two opinions. The present system has been subjected to criticism both internally and externally; for several years the difficulty of securing candidates for the Council has been lamented and the office of Chairman has come to be regarded as an onerous duty to be refused, if possible, rather than as an honour. In this state of affairs, however, there are two main issues, and it requires little perspicuity to see that they are and must remain quite distinct. Mr. Anderson's scheme deals admittedly with only one issue, although it is to be supposed that he looked to it to effect the necessary modifications in another direc-

tion. He is anxious to secure permanently the best representation possible on the Council, in order that municipal policy may always have the wisest initiation; and with this end in view he would relieve the nine Councillors of much of their detail work. The system of subsidiary committees has the advantage of having been tried and found successful, and it is reasonable to infer that an extension of it would operate with equal smoothness and as effectively. It is obvious that, if nine Councillors were held to be necessary for the conduct of municipal affairs forty years ago, there is full likelihood that the work will prove too onerous for the same number to-day. Subsidiary committees can be created without encroaching upon the traditional sanctity of the Land Regulations, and the Municipality is well able to pay for services thus rendered to it. An additional advantage of this scheme is the fact that it opens the door to Chinese co-operation without any modification of our existing Constitution. Much can be said theoretically for a régime that does not admit Chinese representation in this Settlement; but if the community's genius for government is not equal to keeping our easily-governed fellow-residents of Chinese nationality in a contented frame of mind, then we must enlist their co-operation. The experiment has been tried recently and proved satisfactory. There is no reason why it should not be put upon a permanent basis.

Mr. Anderson has put forward his scheme of more subsidiary committees as an alternative to the proposal that the Chairman of the Council should be a paid official. In this connexion we regret that he did not have an opportunity to elaborate his ideas, as at first sight it would appear that the two schemes are not necessarily alternatives, but may be complementary. That there are apparent difficulties in the way of a paid chairmanship is admitted, although these may not prove insuperable on closer examination; but we doubt whether much fault will be found with its tendency to transfer more responsibility from the elected representatives of the community to the permanent official staff. The work of administering this Settlement must always impose considerable responsibility upon the permanent staff; but the effect of reinforcing this staff by an official of the experience and attainments that presumably will be possessed by any incumbent of the chairmanship will be to lighten the burden. Thus the proposal to have

a paid Chairman of the Council seems to deal with the other issue raised by the criticism on the existing system, and for this reason is not to be regarded entirely as an alternative to Mr. Anderson's scheme. The latter may well commend itself at once to the community; the former calls for careful deliberation. In view of the near approach of the Ratepayers' Meeting we are glad that the subject has been brought to the public notice, as it is one that should be considered broad-mindedly in all its issues, before the community is called upon to record its vote upon it.

A SUPREME COURT SENTENCE.

February 13.

UNDER the name of "An Englishman" a correspondent writes to inveigh against what he considers to be the inadequacy of the sentence recently passed in His Majesty's Supreme Court in the case *Rex v. H. J. Craig*. As there is reason to suppose that his views are shared by a large section of the community, it is well that publicity should be given to the opinion and that the matter should be discussed freely and openly. The efficacy of British justice is a national talisman which all Britons hold dear, and it is in keeping with profound respect for the qualities and attainments of our judicial Bench that there should be readiness to call attention to a case where the usual rule of unquestioning acceptance of a judgement or sentence is in danger of being abandoned. Indeed it must be attributed in no small part to the nation's instinctive appreciation of justice that the British Bench holds the proud position that it does, inasmuch as lapses on the part of judges are not likely to pass unchallenged. In the present instance, therefore, there is no reason why the sentence in question should not be carefully discussed; for, as our correspondent infers, it is universally acknowledged that the Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China is personally actuated by the desire to maintain the best traditions of British justice. The requisite degree of severity for any sentence may always be a matter of opinion; although, as a rule, the variance between different views will be inconsiderable. From our correspondent's letter, however, it will be inferred that in this case the divergence between the Judge's sentence and popular expectation was excessive, and it becomes at once necessary to premise that, in venturing upon a decision, there

should be a very clear understanding of the precise nature of the crime for which the accused is charged and sentenced.

Such a stipulation is evidently essential in considering the sentence under review. What may be termed the Siak case has been one of exceptional popular interest, widely canvassed throughout the community, and a large section of the public will have passed judgement in its own mind on the case long before it came before the Supreme Court last week. This section is not likely, therefore, to pay very close attention to the actual proceedings in Court, particularly when these can only be gleaned from a perusal of many columns of a newspaper. Our correspondent may, perhaps, be at fault also in this respect when he refers to the offence, for which the sentence of four months' imprisonment was given, as "one which strikes at the root of all commercial morality." Speaking in Court yesterday in a case connected with the Siak Indrapoera Company Sir Havilland de Sausmarez said:—"In consequence of the somewhat strong remarks that you (Counsel) have made with regard to this Company being fraudulent from its inception, in justice to everybody and, it may be, to the Court itself, I have looked into what was said on a previous occasion, when a case came into Court last week. I find that no suggestion of fraud of any kind on the part of the promoters, or at all events on the part of Craig, was made until this case came into Court." It would appear almost certain that our correspondent, in common with the majority of the public, was under the impression that the case in question was one of very serious fraud—striking, as he says, at the root of all commercial morality. But it is evident that the Court could not go beyond the Crown Advocate's own statement. The latter said:—"The case for the Crown in the lower Court . . . was not that he conspired to obtain money which might never have been due to him, but that he conspired with Pitts—the Directors then being somewhat anxious as regards the estate and the receipt of the report—he conspired with Pitts at that moment to have a telegram of this sort arranged for, which would hasten and make sure the completion of this agreement, and the payment to him and to Pitts of the money and shares which they might not otherwise have obtained. It was not a conspiracy to put off on the Directors an estate which might or might not prove remunerative,

but with reckless criminality, regardless of whether there might be a good report or a bad one, he sought to hasten the completion of the agreement." Later on the Crown Advocate said:—"The accused probably thought that the estate would be a good one," and finally "on behalf of the Crown he agreed that every consideration should be placed before his Lordship, as counsel for the accused suggested."

It would certainly not have been in keeping with the principles of justice, if the Judge had allowed any information bearing on the case that had not been adduced in Court to weigh with him. Thus his Lordship was able to say, in addressing the accused:—"I am glad to think that a conspiracy of a mean kind, a conspiracy to defraud the public, a conspiracy to sell an inferior concern as one which you pretended was a good one, was not in your thoughts. . . . I take into consideration all the circumstances which have been urged in your behalf and most of all, of course, the fact that you were not at that time actuated by a desire to defraud people of money." It is, therefore, only the facts actually adduced in Court at the trial, by the Crown Advocate himself in making out in the interests of justice the gravest possible charge that he could substantiate, which have to be taken into consideration in the passing of sentence. If the latter was content that "every consideration" should be allowed to weigh with the Court, he too must have been satisfied that a comparatively light sentence was called for in all the circumstances. The introduction, rightly or wrongly, of harsher terms on other occasions or in the course of subsequent developments cannot be held to have a bearing on the case, as actually brought to the cognizance of the Court. When the salient facts connected with the sentence against which our correspondent inveighs are carefully weighed, we trust that it will be held that, as far as our local Bench is concerned, the efficacy of British justice has been maintained.

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AN INTERNATIONAL IDEAL.

February 15.

MR. FISHER, the Premier of the Commonwealth, after representing the people of Australia at the inauguration of the Union of South Africa, returned to his post at the end of December, and in accordance with custom was duly "interviewed" by the Press. Inevitably much of what Mr. Fisher had to say was in relation to his personal experiences, and is, therefore, only of local interest, but he also expressed views on questions of some moment to the Empire at large. His visit had impressed upon him the desirability of better acquaintance between the self-governing portions of the Empire and the still greater necessity that existed for statesmen to leave the Home land, to visit the dominions and to acquire personal knowledge of the men who were there carrying on the government. With this opinion there will be general agreement; in fact that it is held at Home has already been shown by the inauguration of Imperial Conferences, at fixed intervals, and the dispatch of permanent officials attached to the Colonial Office on a mission to the Colonies. Mr. Fisher, not unnaturally perhaps as he had just returned from witnessing the birth of a nation, was moved chiefly to an exhortation to Australians to develop and resolutely to maintain a national ideal. Unless, he declared, they had a national ideal which rose above local interests, it would be impossible for Australia to assume the place among the nations of the earth to which its wealth and its possibilities justified it in aspiring. Although he did not so express it in deliberate terms, Mr. Fisher intimated that he urged the cultivation of a separate national spirit in each part of the Empire, consistent with and auxiliary to implicit loyalty to the Imperial ideal.

This advice is thoroughly in consonance with the spirit of modern British Imperialism. Experience has shown that the colonist of British birth thrives best in an atmosphere of freedom. Failure to recognize this fact lost to Great Britain the territory that now forms the United States of America; dawning recognition of its truth led to the replacement of the bond of authority by the garland of affection between her and her existing over-sea dominions. Each

of the self-governing portions of the British Empire has actually, though not nominally, as much power to control its own destinies as some "sovereign" states that, by a polite fiction, owe no allegiance or duty to another Power. For example, some of the smaller Spanish-American states are supposed to wield much wider powers than Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, but in fact they dare not put these powers to the proof. The growth of national spirit is quite compatible with partnership in an Empire. Already the Canadian and Australian types have developed and, although it is more than likely that modification will take place, these types are recognizable the one from the other, and all from the citizens of the United States. That simultaneously with the development of a physical type there has been the genesis of a national ideal may be assumed, though it would not be possible to express that ideal in words. One of the limitations of the Briton is his failure to crystallize his aspirations into words after the manner of others. Rather is he conscious dimly of a yearning after "intangible better things." Guided by instinct rather than by reason, yet holding to tradition while surrendering himself to inspiration, he stumbles onward and upward towards an unknown goal.

Mr. Fisher has himself an ideal that is as honourable as it is exalted. He said: "I believe that, if the English-speaking peoples and the peoples associated under the British flag would co-operate, that they would be able, not only to protect their own interests, but to a considerable extent to protect the peace of the world, and almost to assure it." That such a federation of English-speaking peoples could assure the peace of the world is beyond all doubt. The preponderating weight of military and financial power would be with such a federation even now, and in a few years' time, in view of the military activity that is developing in the British dominions, that power would probably be infinitely greater than that of any conceivable hostile combination. But there is no necessity to contemplate hostility or even animosity. What Mr. Fisher probably has in mind is the preservation of peace by rendering any would-be disturber liable to the penalties of outlawry. He indicates a method of arriving at the same result that is now being sought by competition in armaments. At present an increase by one Power automatically causes an increase by others, because it is feared that failure to preserve

the balance would result in war. Attempts have been, and are still being, made to secure the universal adoption of some scheme for the limitation of armaments, but hitherto they have met with little actual success. The Australian Premier suggests as a short cut to this greatly desired goal a federation between all the English-speaking peoples, which would have no other object than the preservation of peace. Such a federation, while leaving political divisions absolutely unchanged, would in the opinion of those who support it, release an immense amount of wealth and energy that are now being diverted to purposes in many respects useless, and allow all the nations to work out their domestic salvation free from ever-growing burdens and relieved from all external anxiety. Whatever view may be taken of the feasibility of the ideal, of its value as a motive of aspiration there can be no question.

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FROM THE PULPIT.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. C.E. Darwent in Union Church on Sunday evening, January 29.

Text: I Kings xv, 1-3. "Now in the eighteenth year of King Jeroboam the son of Nebat began Abijah to reign over Judah.....And he walked in all the sins of his father (Rehoboam)."

II Chronicles xiii, 4 and 12. "And Abijah stood up upon Mount Zemaraim.....and said.....O children of Israel, fight ye not against the Lord the God of your fathers; for ye shall not prosper."

KING ABIJAH.

You are all aware that we have a twofold history of the Jewish people, two accounts of it, one in the books of Kings, the other in the later books of Chronicles. Anyone who takes the story of any one event in Kings and reads it, and compares it with the corresponding story in Chronicles cannot help noticing a difference between the two. Chronicles always gives prominence to the priestly element in religion; Kings does not. So it is all through these two histories. But in no other story is there such a different impression created by the representation of the character of the same man as in that of this King Abijah the father of Asa. Kings has not much to say for him. It is a poor skimmed account. That in Chronicles is very full. In Kings he is a very indifferent sort of character indeed. "He walked in all the sins of his father," Jeroboam that is. And Jeroboam by his pride had split the kingdom, and he had 'built high places and images, and he had tolerated the Sodomites.' A bad record. In II Chronicles xiii we find that Abijah is quite a model, pious king. He has war against Jeroboam King of Israel, and before the battle delivers a most edifying and religious address to the Israelites and to Jeroboam. It is wonderful. "But as for us, the Lord is our God, and we have not forsaken Him." Could the man who said that be the same man who in Kings tolerates images? He says very pointedly to Jeroboam "We keep the charge of the Lord our God, but ye have forsaken Him." That is a famous saying because it is the text on which Charles Wesley wrote his famous hymn, "A charge to keep I have" which has found its way into every hymnbook in the world. The best thing that the writer of Kings can say about him is that "his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God." He did his best, but it was a poor best and he was mainly spared for David's sake. Chronicles makes him a grand character, one of the good kings like Josiah, well worth sparing for his own sake.

This difference in the two accounts of the same man looks very amazing, does it not? We accuse one of these

writers of gross ignorance or prejudice. We are always ready to do that. We say, one or other of them must be right. Is that so? No, and this is just my subject this evening. Both can be right.

The first thing to notice then is that both can be right. It is quite possible for Abijah to tolerate some of the high places, and be quite equal to delivering that exceedingly pious sermon to Jeroboam that we have recorded in Chronicles. You know nothing at all about human nature if you find any difficulty in understanding this. You know nothing about yourself. There is not a man, woman or child of whom you cannot write two apparently contradictory accounts, so different that stupid and foolish people say "the same man cannot be described in such diverse terms."

Has there been a sermon preached by the most saintly minister in the church that does not seem to tell a different story about him from that which could be written from chapters in his social life? Old James Parsons of York used to scare his people to death with his sermons on judgement and hell; yet his stories at dinner used to convulse the same people. He had a spritely wit. I knew a preacher once famous in Britain and America. You would all know his name as a saintly man. He went to preach at a certain church and actually had the impudence to take a parcel of a book he had recently published and had them put in the vestibule for sale! Ordinary words fail to describe impudence like that, yet he was a saintly man. You could write two very different accounts of that man according as you had dealings with him on finance or at a holiness convention. Turn now to authors. Augustus Toplady wrote "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me," yet in a controversy with John Wesley he called that good man 'objectionable names.' John Wesley wrote to Mr. Merryweather at Yarm on June 24, 1770, in reference to his controversy with Toplady on Calvinism: "Mr. Augustus Toplady I know well, but I do not fight with chimney-sweepers. He is too dirty a writer for me to meddle with. . . . I should only foul my fingers. I leave him to Mr. Sellon." Farcy the man who wrote "Rock of Ages" being too dirty, in the sense of being so abusive a man, for Wesley to correspond with! There may well be the possibility of two stories being written of you and me. Toplady called Wesley "Pope John who hatched blasphemy." Read John Milton's "Paradise Lost." How sublime. Read him answering Salmasius who wrote a book in defence of King Charles. Milton goes for him as a "runagate," a "coxcomb," a "knave." Milton exclaims "Have you the impudence, you rogue, to talk in this way of the chief magistrate of a great nation"? (That is Cromwell.) Here are two stories of the same man.

What about historians? Is it not the fact that it is very difficult to ascertain the truth about anybody? One describes Henry VIII as the saviour of

his country and another says he is a double-dyed villain.

Now, however, do not let us stand in self-righteous censorious judgement over these good men who were far better than any of us. Now, let us learn that what is true of them is true of every one of us.

Two stories can be written of everyone of us; and the sooner we realize that the better. As the Recording Angel writes down the record of your life and mine, he has sadly to put down two stories about us that are far more widely divergent one from another than these of Abijah in Kings and Chronicles. Yes, we pronounce condemnation upon ourselves if we permit these different stories of great men to make us cynical in our view of human nature. We are condemned out of our own mouth. Everyone of us is a medley of good and evil. "Out of the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing." We soar to lofty heights of goodness one moment, and in another moment drop down to black depths of sinfulness. St. Peter vowed to his Master one hour that he would never leave Him; the next he was denying with curses that he ever knew Him. Our motives are all mixed. We often think we are acting disinterestedly when we are really acting in our own interests. Not one of us dare affirm that the story he gives to himself of himself, is the story that the all-penetrating eye of God sees.

It is one story when we are singing hymns and praying, and all the best side of us is out; it is another story altogether when we let ourselves go and are not over particular as to what we say or are amused at; it is one story when a great trouble has humbled us and brought us to acknowledge that our life is in God's hand, and we can only say "Thy will be done;" it is another story when we are strong and well and everything flourishes with us, then pride asserts itself and we see no need of trust in God, we have got all we want. Sometimes an unbeliever almost believes, so overwhelming is the presence of God in his heart; sometimes the believer falls into the hands of Giant Despair. A man can sing "O to be over yonder" one day; and the next he can go out and drive hard bargains and stretch the moral law till it cracks in his hand. We are all like the weather in England in spring; snow and hail can follow sunshine and a balmy air. We flatter ourselves that conscience is sitting on the throne of our heart, while all the time it is self. Who has not murdered a brother one moment by harsh criticism, and possibly the next prayed "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us"? Two stories indeed. Yes, the story that the world knows of us, that is one thing; but the story of our heart, its secret lusts and thoughts as God knows it, where would you find a publisher who would dare to print that? "What I would that do I not; but what I hate that I do" was St. Paul's account of the two stories that might be told of himself, and they can be told of each of us. Such being the case there

are some things that we have to learn from all this of the highest importance for our Christian life.

Learn to judge men mercifully. Remember your own self. When we talk about our fellowmen we are "down on them." Who has not been "down on someone?" We easily say "So and so is insincere, he is hypocritical," because our critical eye has seen something in him that is inconsistent with all that he professes to be. Remember yourself, two stories can be told about you too, as well as of him. You are an amalgam of silver and lead; you are not pure silver. Probably God sees more lead in you than in him. "Judge not that ye be not judged." Jesus Christ allowed for men. He loved the young ruler. None of his apostles were perfect, though some of his later ones must be, judging by the way they criticize everyone else. "The older I get the less I expect from men" was the saying of a wise man.

Learn to bless God that He is our judge and not men. Think for a moment of the utter inability of our shrewdest judges by the most perfect human standards to do justice. We cannot make every allowance for this and that in a man. But it is the miracle of God that He can. He can sort out all our mixed-natures, make allowance for everything that handicaps us. One man is born with tumultuous passions; another is a born miser; another has no natural piety, all he possesses has had to be fought and prayed for with tears of blood. He knows us, but not with the knowledge that is mere criticism, but that which heals and saves. Jesus Christ seemed to the Pharisees utterly wrong in his judgement of the woman who washed his feet with her tears. The Pharisees knew only one story about her, Jesus Christ knew the other, the story of the heart. He had seen it breaking over her awful life and he forgave her and said "Thy sin be forgiven thee."

Again, these two stories that can be told about us all show us what Christianity means by sin. It means that men prefer to do the things that make the worse story. No one can deny that. The Bible statement that we are all sinners is not a purely theological statement at all. It is a plain fact of human life. We make a corrupt choice, often a wilful guilty choice of things and conduct that we know are wrong. Sin is disobedience to God. The choice of the worse rather than the better, and the accusation against the world is that "Men prefer darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." They are content that the worse story shall be the principal story of them.

Again and finally, this explains the attitude of Christianity to human nature. Jesus Christ takes man just as he is, with the two stories, one so sad and one so hopeful, and proposes so to change him that only the better story shall be told of him. The Gospel is a great divine administration by which sin is destroyed in us. There are people whose objection to Christianity

is that Christians are very imperfect. This shows a complete misunderstanding of the case. Christ accepts us just as we are

"Just as I am, without one plea.
But that Thy blood was shed for me."

And His claim is that He can heal the heart of all its sins; He can, by the divine power of His cross and His Spirit, break the power of sin, so that in the end but one story shall be told of us, bringing those who believe in Him into fellowship with God, so that their life after long conflict finds harmony and peace in God.

FRENCH A. D. C.

"MIQUETTE ET SA MÈRE."

CAST.

Marquis de La Tour-Mirande	M. Le Bris
Monchablon, Comédien	Portier
Urbain de La Tour-Mirande	Lavardure
Lahirel, Clubman	de Rose
Pierre, Valet de chambre du Marquis	Pernod
Montréal, Archiviste départemental	Vogel
Labouret, Sous Préfet	Jehan de F.
Le Concierge	Cohen
Un Chasseur	Georges
Un vieil Employé	Vagy
Miquette Grandier	Mlle Chiffon
Madame Grandier	Mmes Tobb
Férine, Bonne de Mme Grandier	Legrand
Mademoiselle Poche	Potin
Moto, actrice	Masy
Lili	Vizette

The French A.D.C. provided on the 9th instant for the second time this season an enjoyable entertainment for a full House at the Lyceum Theatre. "*Miquette et sa Mère*" aspires to no abstruse plot; it is indeed of an unexhilarating and almost conventional character, but the dialogue is clever and amusing, and the play is entirely a pleasing one. Perhaps, part of the secret of the success achieved by the French amateurs is in the happy choice of plays that thoroughly suit them, in which they are masters of every detail and are not handicapped by one character or another falling short of the general standard. M. Portier was again responsible for the production, as well as for one of the parts, and consequently the performance was characterized with a smoothness and finish that left nothing to be desired.

Briefly summarized, the play turns on the love affairs of *Miquette*, who assists her mother in a shop where tobacco and postcards figure prominently, and *Urbain de la Tour-Mirande*, a wonderfully shy young man with a Marquis for an uncle and guardian. The latter disturbs the smooth course of love by telling *Miquette* that *Urbain* is to marry an heiress and persuades her to attempt fame in the theatrical world. The Marquis, *bien entendu*, is himself fascinated, for all his years, and congratulates himself when the ingenuous *Miquette* agrees to occupy his flat in Paris. But her mother, *Mme. Grandier*, follows the next day, almost as soon as the Marquis, and in carrying out his promise to introduce *Miquette* into the theatrical world the Marquis finds himself a mere *ami de la maison* in his own house. Meanwhile *Urbain*

has had a quarrel with his uncle and has been sent home to marry his heiress. By the time that he does not do this *Miquette* has become a theatrical star of the first magnitude. It is only natural, therefore, that *Urbain* should escape from his fate, restore himself to *Miquette's* graces and marry her. The Marquis magnanimously marries *Miquette's* mother.

In the first Act we are introduced into the interior of *Mme. Grandier's* shop, a very typical establishment with bold French posters and a delightfully self-possessed French poodle. Here the visits of customers carry on the plot of the play, and *Urbain* arrives to make love. This he does with the most approved originality and the Act is brimful of humour. In the second, act the interior of the Marquis' flat presents a sumptuous appearance, though possibly the amorous proclivities of the owner have prevented him from making a close study of styles of furniture, *Miquette*, the successful, is *chez elle* for the third Act.

Miquette and her mother could be none other than *Mlle. Chiffon* and *Mme. Tobb*, and certainly the audience could not have wished for any different allocation of these parts. Indeed the play might have been written for these two "stars" of the *Société Dramatique Française*. *Mlle. Chiffon* is delightfully natural, and it will be hoped that no amount of experience or confidence will ever rob her of this invaluable asset. In common with the whole cast her elocution is clear, while her vivacity detracts nothing from the gracefulness of her action.

Mme. Tobb was also thoroughly at home in her part, showing to great advantage in the first Act.

As *Monchablon M. Portier* figured in a new rôle, in which action and declamation were given full scope, and the vigour of his acting contributed much to the swing of the piece. *M. Laverdure*, as *Urbain*, gave an admirable interpretation of the very shy young lover, while *M. Le Bris* was quite at his best as the *Marquis de la Tour-Mirande*, grand seigneur and withal Parisian. In an excellent make-up *Mlle. Poche* enlivened the routine of the tobacconist's shop, and *Pierre* in Paris evoked many old memories by the approved description of the Marquis's portrait. The other minor characters were all well sustained, each in his or her part contributing to the success of an attractive performance.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effect are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

The play was witnessed by a very large and most appreciative audience and at the close of each Act there was enthusiastic applause and the curtain had to be raised again and again to enable the artistes to bow their acknowledgement, while at the conclusion of the piece several beautiful baskets of flowers were presented to the lady members of the cast.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

Oh! Native music! beyond comparing
The sweetest far on the ear that falls:
Thy gentle numbers the heart remembers,
Thy strains enchain us in tender thralls.
Thy tones endearing,
Or sad or cheering,
The absent soothe on a foreign strand;
Ah! who can tell
What a holy spell
Is in the song of our native land.

LOVER.

The Scottish more than any other people in the British Empire, preserve and worship their national dress, literature, and music in whatever part of the world their lot is cast. To this rule the local Scottish community is no exception. It throws itself with extraordinary enthusiasm into every purely Scottish entertainment. Consequently it turned out in full strength, for Saturday's concert and revelled, for three short hours, in the music and dances of its native land. A long and varied programme had been arranged, and there was not an item in it that was not appreciated to the utmost by the audience. So great was the demand for seats that many who had deferred booking until the last moment had to be content with standing room only.

The first part opened with selections of Scottish airs—played by the Town band—the more popular of which were greeted with loud applause. Then amid the utmost enthusiasm Shanghai's own piper, Pipe-Major D. Macpherson, stepped on to the stage and for some five minutes entranced his countrymen with the skirl of his pipes. Mr. Macpherson is an able exponent of his art, having been private piper to Lord Aberdare before coming to Shanghai, and his nationals have realized a long-cherished ambition in possessing a professional piper for their annual functions.

The next item was a Glee, "Hail to the Chief" sung by Messrs Bateman, Burns, Lester, H. Martin, R. M. J. Martin, Macdonald, Thomas, Wilson, Dr. Murray, and the Rev. W. N. Bitton. It was rendered excellently, and fully deserved the tumultuous applause with which it was greeted. Mrs. Duncan then sang "Caller Herrin." She has a pleasing voice, which completely captivated her audience. Mr. N. G. Maitland, whose accompaniment was played by his wife, next sang "Jessie, the Flower o' Dunblane." What his voice lacks in power is more than made up by its mellowness, particularly suited to the songs selected for this occasion. Mr. Cochrane has already won considerable local fame as a reciter, but he has never done anything

better than his recitation of "Wee Johnnie Paterson." Again and again the audience was convulsed with laughter by his impersonation of a garrulous old Scotch woman, whose story was none the less amusing because it was never begun. Encores were not readily given during the first part of the programme owing to the length of the evening's entertainment, but the audience would not be satisfied until Mr. Cochrane reappeared, and in his inimitable style told an exceedingly funny story of a dead oureang-ouaig, and two Scotch gillies.

Mrs. Langlands, who is possessed of a rich contralto voice, sang "Auld Robin Gray." She appeared a little nervous at first, but soon recovered confidence, and on her second appearance was at her very best.

A Lochaber Sword dance in which Misses Price, Sharp, Valentine and Whittle, and Messrs. Campbell, Macpherson, Rutherford and Dr. Murray participated, followed. It was one of the most popular numbers of the programme, and the spectators insisted upon a repetition. The ladies who took part in it wore tartan skirts, and plaids, and the men, full Highland costume. Mr. H. R. H. Thomas was loudly and deservedly applauded for his song: "A Border Ballad." Mr. Charles Mackaye, who is at present engaged at the Bijou Theatre, should have appeared earlier in the evening, but he arrived in time to close the first part of the programme, and convulsed the house with his impersonations in costume, of Harry Lauder. In "The Weddin' o' Sandy McNab" his monologue describing the "subsequent proceedings" kept the house in roars of laughter, and in this, as in all his songs, the chorus was taken up by the audience. His recall was inevitable, and he then sang "I'm the saiftest o' the Fam'ly" with equal success.

During the ten minutes' interval the band enlivened proceedings with another selection of Scotch airs.

Pipe-Major Macpherson opened the second part with another bagpipe selection, which was no less popular than the first. The same may be said of the second glee, "Afton Water," sung by the same gentlemen who took part in the first. This time they had to bow to the popular will, and returning, sang "Ye Banks and Braes." Mrs. Langlands was at her very best in "Will ye no' come back again." All traces of nervousness and vanished, and much to the delight of her audience she responded to the continuous applause by singing "Robin Adair." Pipe Major Macpherson showed himself to be as nimble with his toes as with his pipes in the highland fling. The spectators would have liked a repetition of it, but, doubtless finding a second dance too strenuous, he enlisted the aid of Mr. Rutherford, who skilfully performed the Sword Dance to the accompaniment of his pipes. For her second song "O, Gin I were where Gowdie rins!" Mrs. Duncan had the assistance of Mrs. Langlands, Messrs Maitland and Thomas in the chorus, a combination which completely captivated the audience, who marked their appreciation by insisting

upon an encore. Mr. N. G. Maitland was loudly applauded for his second song, "Smile again, my bonnie lassie." The third glee on the programme "A Man's a man for a that" was as successful as its predecessors. In this case the solo part was taken by Mr. Burns. Mr. Chas. Mackaye contributed the last item to the programme. In the guise of an old woman he sang "He was very kind to me" with great effect, and finally, was prevailed upon to impersonate Harry Lauder in "I'm Foo, the Noo." Before the audience dispersed all who had taken part in the evening's entertainment appeared upon the stage, bouquets were handed to all the ladies who had assisted, and all present rose and joined in singing "Anld Lang Syne" with the utmost enthusiasm.

The accompanist during the evening were Mrs. Maitland, and Messrs. D. Macdonald and J. Waddell. The latter also conducted the glees.

NANKING EXHIBITION.

CHRISTIAN HEADQUARTERS FUND.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Please publish enclosed list of contributions to the Nanking Exhibition Christian Headquarters Fund. The expenditure was for

Land, Building, Furnishing \$6,073.51

Current expenses to date..... 1,975.41

Balance on hand 698.18

\$8,747.10

JOHN WRIGHT DAVIS,
Treasurer.

Nanking, Feb. 8, 1911.

	\$
Amount previously reported...	4,826.56
Mrs. L. I. Moffett	2.00
T. F. McCrea	7.00
Wm. R. Johnson	10.00
J. Mercer Blain	26.00
Central China Baptist Mission	400.00
C. W. Eames	10.00
Y.M.C.A. Nanking 2nd Contribution	200.00
J. M. B. Gill	25.00
Mr. Yang Changsha	2.00
Paul E. Keller	25.00
2nd Instalment Begg and Hunter (Collected)	330.69
W. E. Blackstone	60.00
Ren Chi Hyiang	10.00
Chang Pao chang	5.00
Hu Tiug-chang	5.30
Yang Yu-tsing	4.00
Unknown	4.00
Mrs. Hwang	5.00
Dr. Marq Nenill (Collected)...	24.35
Miss Shaw	6.00
Mr. Bullock	26.00
W. J. Drummond	10.00
Mr. Hummel	5.00
G. H. Malone	5.00
Miss Dow	5.00
Dr. N. W. Brown	5.00
Dr. F. B. Whitmore	5.00
Nanking University	30.00
Kiangning Chapel	3.00
Church in Kiangsi	1.00

Nanking Advent Mission Ch.	8.00
San-ih-dang congregation ...	12.45
A Friend	4
Presbyterian Churches:	
Nanking	64.58
Hangchow	62.65
Through J. L. Stuart	1.08
" Geo. Hudson	13.00
Ningpo	16.00
Tehtsin	10.00
Soochow	75.00
Shanghai Chinese Churches...	275.80
"	200.00
"	90.95
"	332.55
Tientsin Churches	72.00
"	30.00
Interest in Bank	2.39
Meth Episc. Mission	469.28
Arthington Fund	£50
London Mission	£20
T. D. Begg	25.00
Anonymous	75.00
Chinese Christians, Nanking .	91.52

Total...\$8,747.10

JOHN WRIGHT DAVIS,
Treasurer.

CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE RELIEF.

Mr. Henry T. Ford, under date of January 30, writes from Pochow as follows: Arrangements had been made in one of the large villages for the Relief Party to put up and after a luncheon provided by the Chow, we divided into two parties to issue tickets. We carried the official list and found it to be practically correct. According to this list the people are divided into four classes.

- (1) Those who have plenty.
- (2) Those who can exist till harvest on what grain they have.
- (3) Those who have a little grain but will be in need of help before another month.
- (4) Those really destitute and in need of immediate relief. This list if anything errs on the side of strictness for we found many of the 3rd class and some of the 2nd who had practically nothing to eat. So far as we could see every family had a fair supply of grass fuel but only a small proportion of the houses we entered had any grain or foodstuff.

The following is a summary of the official list:—

		Total.
Class.	Families.	(Adults and Children.)
1	2,326	18,995
2	32,712	209,937
3	28,792	156,301
4	39,431	197,681

103,241 582,914

I understand this list was prepared by the Self-Government Committee who visited all the villages for the purpose, care being taken that no member of the Committee was responsible for his own district.

After three days' hard work we had issued less than 400 tickets for less than 2,000 mouths in 48 villages which constitute 1 pao (this is divided into 71

pao). We then came to the conclusion that it was hopeless to continue so slow a method and decided that as the Official List was proving to be practically correct, we could not do better than go by it. It was calculated that with the funds at our disposal the 4th class in 19 pao could be given enough rice for half a month. (10 catties to an adult and 5 catties to a child). It was well we came to this decision for the weather which up till then had been bright and warm suddenly changed and we have had a severe storm of rain and snow for 4 days.

Yesterday it was more than pitiful to see old men and women who had struggled through mud and slush against driving rain and sleet, some of them 40 odd li, stand waiting in the pouring rain for their portion. The Chow told me that two dropped dead on their way home and two were found in a dying condition unable to move, with the bags of rice for their families lying beside them. It is really heart-sickening to think what will be the condition of these thousands of starving people a month hence. The amount you have sent us to distribute is only sufficient to keep the wolf from the door of a quarter of the homes in this District for half a month. It would appear that not much help beyond what has already been given can be expected from Government sources.

Rev. D. W. Herring, writes as follows: The needs have not been, and cannot be, exaggerated. The people are absolutely dependent upon help from outside, a million of them, for four months."

Rev. H. L. Ferguson, under date of January 27, writes from Yingchowfu as follows:

The bitter cry of the famine sufferers continues to assail my ears and heart. In fact it comes with varying intensity and bitterness from almost every side. I am specially concerned for the district centring around Kan T'wan-kih, and lying partly within Mengohensien, and partly within Feng-t'ai. This district has already sent out many refugees and will send out many more. Everything that can be eaten is being eaten, and soon will have been eaten.

Mr. Bostick telegraphed from Pochow on the 10th instant: "More snow. Distress indescribable. Funds exhausted."

A telegram has been received by Dr. Wilder, U.S. Consul-General, to the effect that a U. S. Transport will arrive in Shanghai at the end of March having on board some 5,000 tons of foodstuffs for the famine-stricken. Part of this cargo is supplied by the American Red Cross Association, and part by philanthropic merchants.

THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 5.

THE PLAGUE.

The Chinese papers in Peking are beginning to reproduce the comments of their contemporaries in Manchuria regarding the cause of the epidemic in the

North. It appears that the report that Japanese, or Japanese and Russians, had poisoned the wells in Manchuria and thus had created the plague has gained general belief among the lower classes in Manchuria, while it is being solemnly discussed by the coolies in the large centres further south. But the fact that intelligent editors should give any credence to the idea is, indeed, surprising. It is one of those manifestations that occur from time to time in China by which is revealed the wide gulf separating the high standard of intelligence obtaining among the modern classes from that of the conservatives. The Government has given a stern warning against the dissemination of these dangerous rumours, and by means of proclamations and pamphlets is spreading general knowledge of the plague and the best methods of prevention. But while the publication of undesirable comment can be suppressed, it is no easy matter to stop rumour, and the talk goes on.

Shortly after the death of Dr. Mesny at Harbin a Chinese called upon one of the officials and asked him gravely "which well Dr. Mesny had drunk from?" Since then, however, Dr. Wu has done wonders in explaining the true state of affairs and the latest reports from Manchuria show that the poor coolies are beginning to understand that the elaborate precautions are in their best interests. The state of affairs at Fuchiatien is terrible. A cordon of police is isolating the township and the death-roll is enormous. The authorities advocate burning down the whole place, but the question of what to do with the inhabitants has not yet been solved. Money is the first necessity. The Chinese Government has already voted Tls. 300,000 for Manchuria, and very much more is needed. In addition to this amount there are the heavy departmental expenses to be defrayed, while in North China the expenditure is rapidly mounting up to big dimensions. But the actual outlay will be nothing in comparison with the loss of trade and general disorganization of business. Renter has told us that the trade in beans to Europe is now paralyzed, a state of affairs that will be perfectly disastrous to the farmers in Manchuria. For the loss in business and her outlay China must make her own provision, but in the matter of assisting the poor people who are being made homeless and destitute it is to be hoped that assistance will be given by foreign countries. Subscriptions would be very acceptable just now.

We had one more suspicious death a few days ago in Peking, and victims are numerous at Kungpingfu and in the vicinity of Paotingfu. There are no signs of an epidemic, however, at Peking or Tientsin, while at Shanhai-kuan and many other centres where the disease had shown itself it seems to have disappeared.

The Mingchengpu has drafted a large number of police officers into a sanitary branch, that is engaged in cleaning up the dirtier portions of the city, as well as in collecting information in regard

to outbreaks. Domiciliary visits are being carried out in localities where there is any reason to suspect cases of plague. This force is working in co-operation with the police, and there is every reason to believe that it is doing good work.

The need of domiciliary inspection was strikingly shown at Kuanchengtze recently. It was supposed that many deaths were being kept secret. Consequently the Taotai organized a staff of searchers who went to every house. In the course of two days they discovered 240 bodies, which had been carefully hidden. It is not surprising in such circumstances that the plague should be epidemic.

The death roll at Kuanchengtze up to the 4th instant was 499 cases, all fatal: in Changchun, the Japanese railway settlement adjoining Kuanchengtze, it was eighty-two cases and eighty-one deaths. In the whole of Manchuria it appears that more than 7,000 people have died of the plague. Reports show a diminution for last week, which was to be expected in view of the precautionary measures that have been instituted.

VICEROY HSI LIANG.

It is reported in Chinese circles that Viceroy Hsi Liang will not remain long at Mukden. His resignation is to be accepted, it is said, and Tseng Chi, lately Tartar General at Canton and formerly at Mukden, is to be his successor.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

The Viceroy of Yunnan is very excited about the presence of British troops at or near the Yunnan border. This Viceroy, it will be remembered, was one of the first provincial officials to memorialize the Central Government advocating the immediate establishment of a parliament and a responsible Cabinet. He is an earnest progressive, but is said to be of a very excitable disposition and prone to influencing the Press. The Government has not become alarmed at his reports, however, nor does the situation appear to justify any anxiety. It is true that a small body of British troops is near the border, where its presence is needed to maintain order, but it is certainly no menace to China. In this respect it is pleasant to note that a better understanding appears to be growing in the minds of Chinese towards the good faith of Britain. This is no doubt due largely to the influence of the present members of the Waiwupu, though a reaction was sure to set in after the unnecessary alarm in connexion with Tibet and the heated attacks concerning the opium question which now appears within reach of a settlement very satisfactory to China.

MOTOR NOTES.

By Quisquam.

I.

In these days when so much is written about motor cars and motoring, not only in the various technical publications, but also in the column now set apart for

the purpose by many of the leading papers at home, it is a little difficult to discuss any subject connected with the pastime from an entirely original standpoint. Let me explain at the outset, therefore, that in these occasional jottings very little originality is either aimed at or claimed; and that while plagiarism is naturally eschewed, much of what appears herein cannot fail to have been already written of elsewhere in one form or another.

My idea will be to make these notes useful and instructive to the car owners rather than interesting to the general reader. Their object will be to induce reflexion upon matters often insufficiently considered and to aid the pocket of the "man of moderate means" by pointing out economical methods. They will be discursive, but comprehensive, and where reminiscent of personal experience, will endeavour to point a moral. Mostly they will be on essentially practical lines and will contain a miscellany of detailed information of that nature which has been acquired during a somewhat expensive education in such matters. Obviously, therefore, they will often be of a somewhat technical description, but that can hardly be avoided. If any excuse be needed for serving up such apparently stodgy fare in a paper that is read chiefly at the domestic breakfast table, it must lie in the fact that however popular the pastime of motoring may be as a means of getting fresh air or quick transit, true interest therein comes only on technical acquaintance.

We sometimes say of the skilled exponents of certain arts that they are born and not made, by which, I imagine, we mean that the proficiency they achieve is due not so much to any conscious effort of acquirement on their part as to the bestowal upon them by nature of some special predisposing gift or instinct for the particular art in which they excel. If this be so, it is safe to say that the really fine car driver is born to it, for no matter what his opportunities may be, it is impossible for a man who is devoid of certain innate qualities ever to attain to a standard of true excellence. There are any number of quite good drivers, of course—in fact almost anybody of ordinary responsibility and intelligence can become one if he will—but unless such a person has been naturally endowed with a certain gift, which for want of a better term may be called the "sympathetic influence," it is just as impossible to turn him into a really fine driver as it is to convert the average rider, lacking the same faculty, into a finished horseman. In fact, as the latter is to the average performer in the saddle, so is the fine driver to the average man who handles the wheel of a car.

We speak of a man having "good hands" on a horse and some of us vaguely wonder at the secret of it. Outwardly, it is evidenced by a strong seat and a skilful manipulation of the reins to meet each varying mood of the animal under all conditions; but, besides this, there exists between such a man and his steed a mutual bond of sympathy inborn in and communicated by the one and instinctively reciprocated by the

other. In these circumstances the game of cross-purposes soon gives way to a conformity of inclinations, an understanding between man and beast is established, and controllability, the outcome of this sympathetic influence or as we call "good hands", is the result.

And as with a horse, so with a car. Absurd as it may seem to people who know nothing about it, there is no doubt whatever that a man can, and that all fine drivers do establish a sense of sympathy between themselves and the mechanism they control. Moreover, notwithstanding that in this case we have on the one side an inert mass of metal, this sympathy is mutual too. Just as a light-mouthed horse will strongly resent bad hands, so will a car: just as the same horse will go kindly under "good hands," so also will the same car. Seat yourself alongside one of the many bad native drivers here in Shanghai—some of the foreigners would illustrate my point as well—and watch his procedure. First of all see how he starts his engine. As a rule he will push the ignition and throttle levers (if the car is so governed) well down their respective quadrants, the exact positions in which they stop being, to within a few notches, purely a matter of chance. Sad experience with a back-fire may possibly have taught him some respect for the former, but the further the throttle is opened the easier, he thinks, will he be able to start the car. The next thing, of course, with many cars is to flood the carburettor, and this he does with a bang and a thump of his heavy hand that makes the whole fitment rattle on its seating. Then he switches on, cranks, and takes his seat, blandly ignoring the fact that owing to his tearing, racing engine every part of the car is tending to shake itself to pieces. Then watch him put in his gears—first, second, third; just like that, with no time allowed to pick up speed in between—a jar, a grind, and a jump to each one that makes you shudder in your seat. Once in a crowded street his main idea seems to be to get through the traffic as quickly as possible. He has little idea of pace and he suits that of his car solely to his own convenience. The safety distance between him and the vehicle in front is usually all too short and when the inevitable check occurs some stiffish brake work is often necessary to avoid a bump. Changing down is an even noisier and more painful operation than changing up, and the wonder is that something doesn't go. Too lazy to do it every time he ought, or too ignorant, perhaps, to know that he ought to do it at all, he lets his engine labour on unmindful of its obvious distress. Now trying to pick up on his top gear from a stand still, now with his throttle wide open while his speed is yet under five miles an hour, now again with his clutch out and a racing engine in front of him—the absolute and hideous *unfitness* of the whole proceeding makes no appeal to his senses. But it does so to those of his unfortunate passenger, whose shudder becomes a positive squirm of sympathy for the

wretched machinery that has to bear the brunt of such callous mishandling.

Of course, if his car happens to be a modern four or six cylinder with a well balanced engine and an up-to-date, responsible carburettor entirely automatic as regards its air supply, certain liberties may occasionally be taken; and it will doubtless stand a sudden and heavy, overload of gas just as it will probably stand being started from rest on its top gear. Nevertheless, neither practice can do anything but harm in the end, and habitual indulgence therein at once stamps a man as a thoroughly bad driver unfitted for the time being to handle the wheel of any car which is not his own personal property.

THE PLAGUE

CONDITIONS IN SHANGHAI.

The Health Officer's Report for January, published in this week's "Municipal Gazette" contains an important statement on the plague, which might be read with advantage by all residents. Although Dr. Stanley finds it "difficult to consider the subject in a useful way in its bearing on the health of this Settlement," he has compiled an interesting account of the progress of plague in Manchuria, and ventures on certain opinions that are likely to reassure the Shanghai public. Thus he writes:—"As the plague bacillus is soon destroyed outside the living body, there is little likelihood of the furs from the infected marmots carrying the disease to Shanghai, neither is there any appreciable danger of plague being carried by the mails. The quarantine measures adopted . . . should be adequate against the introduction by ships of human cases of plague from the North, but are lacking regarding the importation of plague-infected rats." It may be supposed that this latter clause was written before the new regulations for shipping were approved by the Conference which met on Monday, and that the additional measures to cope with the introduction of plague-infected rats will meet Dr. Stanley's objections to the existing regulations. At the same time it will be noticed that official optimism is accompanied by an urgent appeal to deal with the rat danger. "The only way of ensuring permanent freedom from plague in Shanghai," writes the Health Officer, "is to exclude rats from dwellings by building them out," and he calls upon house property owners to carry out the sanitary requirements, having for their object the exclusion of rats from native dwellings. The subject is one that may well engage the attention of the Standing Committee for plague measures, and it will be hoped that no permits will be issued for new buildings, unless the specifications comply with rat-proofing requirements.

THE SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Messrs. Racine, Ackermann & Co., Agents for the International Sleeping Car Co., send us for publication the

following report from the Company's Inspector at Harbin:—

"I have the honour to bring to your notice that on account of the epidemic of plague in Manchuria, the Trans-Siberian passenger traffic has been considerably affected. The fear which certain prospective passengers seem to have for the plague is without foundation, as up to the present Europeans are suffering in no way whatever from the plague and the only persons who really are in any danger are those who are continually in contact with Chinese or sick people.

"Contrary to certain reports which have been spread, there is no quarantine whatever upon the Express trains, which are running according to the regular time-table.

"The Chinese Eastern Railway has decided to place advertisements in all the newspapers of the Far East in order to reassure passengers.

"I thought it my duty to advise you of this situation, and would add that instructions have been given for the trains to be carefully disinfected, together with all carpets and fittings therein."

FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

There seems to be a lull of plague cases both in Peking and Tientsin, but precautions are still strictly adhered to, as a great number of rats caught have been found to have plague germs.

According to plague returns prepared by the Government, which are stated to be authentic, the total number of deaths in the three Eastern Provinces, among the common people, is over 6,000; of foreign and Chinese doctors, it is about ten. The number of deaths among the troops and other Government servants, has not yet been ascertained. H.E. the Viceroy has also telegraphed to the Viceroy of Foochow for more specialists to deal with plague patients.

More than fifteen inches of snow have fallen at Mukden, so it is hoped that the plague's virulence will gradually abate.

The Japanese Government has given recently Y. 400,000 and the South Manchuria Railway Company has contributed Y. 600,000 towards the funds for plague prevention.

Telephonic communication between Peking and Mukden is now suspended and the baths at Tairen are closed up. Shops dealing in goods or wares that may easily be infected by contact with plague, such as dress-shops, fruiterers, etc., have all been closed up.

Viceroy Hsi Liang has again appealed to the Government for funds, pointing out that no stinting should be practised in dealing with plague suppression measures; especially, the indemnity for families of deceased persons should be liberal in the extreme.

CHEFOO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Feb. 4.

Our only communication with the outer world at present is by the weekly steamer of the Hamburg-American Line, and we are thankful for this link.

A week ago a French Sister who had nobly given her services in the Isolation Hospital succumbed to the plague. Thus far this is the only victim among foreigners here, and we hope it may be the last.

The cases in the native city come up to ten or twelve a day, according to the testimony of a foreign doctor who resides not far from the district which has been most infected. He has good opportunities of ascertaining how things are.

Dr. Gulowsen is glad of the additional help of the doctors, both foreign and Chinese, from Shanghai, and if the the arrangements can only be carried out, the foreign settlement may be kept tolerably free from the plague.

Four deaths took place at the Quarantine Station.

We are profoundly thankful that the situation is not as critical as farther north.

The China Inland Mission Compound is completely isolated. School for those resident in the compound has been resumed, but no pupils are received from outside. Cases of plague have come so near on either side of the Compound that only the strictest precautions can secure us from contagion. It has been hard for the native servants to observe quarantine regulations, especially at the New Year when they like to pay their calls. It will be a wonder if there are not more cases of plague now, as the Chinese generally have more regard for etiquette than precautionary measures.

I enclose notifications which have been published by the International Committee and others responsible for the health of this port.

The second of these notifications reads:—

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The average rate of death for the last four days has been about four to six cases a day (as far as can be ascertained).

Two of these cases have appeared in Section 8—the South Eastern part.

Two of these were found dying in the street.

Residents are urgently warned as to wearing masks, to make the servants wear them when out and not to allow them to go into the town.

Laundry and market arrangements will soon be in working order.

The new ambulance arrangement for Section 8 is now in working order.

The nearest place to which advice can be given in case of need is the Office of The International Committee, telephone number of which is 135.

Locally bottled milk is a danger, especially on account of the delivery coolie.

The night-soil coolie should not be permitted into the house.

The Plague is at present slowly but steadily spreading in Chefoo.

I repeat my advice to send away women and children.

DR. OTTO GULOWSEN.

Chefoo, Jan. 31 1911.

TAIANFU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Feb. 1.

Some anxiety is felt here lest we should be visited by the plague. As far as is known here there have been no cases up to the present south of Tainfu, but in the absence of anything like efficient sanitary inspection of the villages and especially of the inns on the main roads, it is impossible to say that the district is entirely free from the disease. The Chinese authorities at Tsinanfu are taking vigorous steps to prevent its entering that city. The main avenues of approach from the North are well guarded and all traffic is made to converge on one point where a strict quarantine station has been established and no one coming from the infected districts is allowed to pass. The Yellow River is, of course, a good natural barrier, which, if properly protected, should prove almost impassable to the plague. We hear, however, of cases having occurred at Wangts'ien, a station on the Tsingtao Railway, but we have no news as to whether it has ceased to spread in that neighbourhood or not.

All passenger traffic has been stopped on the railway between here and Tsinanfu.

Our chief source of danger appears to be from the pilgrims to the mountain, who will arrive in great numbers during the next two months. The city is much over-crowded during this time, and should the plague appear it will be next to impossible to control it. Drs. Martin and Baldwin of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are instituting precautionary measures with a view to dealing with any outbreak which may occur. A Sanitary Department is being established and a corps of sanitary police, whose duty will be to inspect the city and report any cases of sickness occurring in the inns. Should the plague arrive, the Railway Company has undertaken to erect sheds for plague cases and suspected persons on their own ground.

The heavy snow of the last few days has made the main roads practically impassable and so for the next week or so the traffic will be reduced to a minimum. But if the plague once gets a footing on this side of the Yellow River there seems little prospect of it not reaching us sooner or later.

CONDITIONS IN HARBIN.

A correspondent sends us the following extracts from a letter received from Harbin. The writer occupies a responsible position in that city.

"I have just received your letter of January 19 which has arrived here in five days, and hasten to reply thereto so that you may have these lines before your departure for Harbin on the 31st of this month. In the first place on the subject of plague, I do not consider the situation very serious, only Chinese are affected, and with very good reasons. As regards the number of deaths at Harbin, varying between twenty and

thirty a day, these are for the most part Chinese who come from Fuchiatien, and who come to Harbin to die.

"Since the beginning of the epidemic there are thirteen deaths among the Europeans, and this is not astonishing, because the mortality is without exception amongst people who were always in direct contact with the Chinese, viz., three hospital assistants, two sanitary inspectors, Dr. Mesny of Tientsin, three Russian ne'er-do-wells who passed their days and nights playing cards in Chinese drinking dens, the wife of one of these latter, and the conductor of a fourth class Chinese car on the local railway, who unfortunately contaminated his wife and child also.

"Naturally there are a great many rumours abroad about all this, in order that those interested may boast of having crossed without injury a region affected by a terrible epidemic.

"Altogether the situation has never been serious at Harbin, and it is not so at the time of writing. It certainly is serious at Fuchiatien, but as the English doctors at that place have altogether separated this town from Harbin some days ago, the cases of plague here will certainly diminish progressively and disappear altogether in a relatively short time. In my opinion, everything will be finished before the spring.

"If the fear of plague is all which keeps you from coming to Harbin, I assure you that there is no danger."

AT TIENTSIN.

The following is from the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of February 6:—Plague is still with us in Tientsin, for three more cases have occurred in the city, and another in the Austrian Concession, where it is proposed to burn a block of houses supposed to be infected. A mile or two from Tientsin several deaths have recently occurred, and it is suspected that the cause was plague. From Mukden we hear that a day or two ago there were thirty-eight deaths, and that the situation in the city is still very serious. No deaths have been recorded in the Chinese Railway area, however, for six days. The first death of a railway servant from plague took place on Saturday at Shanhaikuan. The situation in Haimintun is said to be bad, and deaths still continue in the neighbourhood of Yungpingtu.

MEDICAL REPORTS.

The following are from the "Peking Daily News" of February 4:—

Doctor Wu Lien-teh, telegraphing from Harbin says:—While principally pneumonic, thirty per cent is secondarily septicaemic, seven per cent primarily septicaemic, rarely enteric. I have obtained pure cultures of bacilli in each of these types. Dr. Mesny's case was purely septicaemic. Microscopical examination shows that the microbe has the usual cultural characteristics and is apparently the same as that found in bubonic plague. The few rats we have been able to examine have been found uninfected; we have examined no fleas, these not being obtainable. The virulence of the microbe is multiplied as it passes from

man to man. There is considerable evidence that the disease is transmissible by breath as well as through the sputum. Very close contact is, apparently, not necessary. Dr. Shu Shih-ming probably became infected merely through speaking with a servant. There has come under my observation no authentic case of recovery. Doctors Meeny and Shu became infected despite their vaccination with the Haffkine vaccine. So also was the case with a number of the Russian medical assistants who have died. Masking seems to be the most important precaution to be taken to protect the individual."

President Nakamura, of the South Manchurian Railway, asked to give the consensus of opinion of Japanese doctors at Dalren and in the railway zone, telegraphs as follows:—Transmission through the air for any distance has not been proven, but rapid infection from intimate contact observed. No infected rats discovered. No recoveries reported. Technical phases of disease now under investigation, no verdict yet awardable. The most effective measures for protection are to isolate the people from infected districts, early discovery and vigorous custody of fresh cases, supplemented by the thorough sanitation and the strict use of preventives."

Doctor A. P. Peck telegraphs from Sulchunghien:—Almost wholly pneumonic because the bacillus enters the lungs through the breath. The bacillus appears under the microscope the same as that in bubonic plague. It is propagated only by close contact. The bacillus does not go far through the air. Outside the body it seems to die quickly. Breathed fresh from the lungs of an infected person, it finds an enormous culture bed in the mucous membrane of the lungs. Multiplies rapidly. No lymphatic glands to protect system and strain out, hence rapidly fatal—one hundred per cent. Rate and fleas as yet no factor in transmission; infection wholly through breath and sputum. While it would be possible for the flea to carry the bacillus and infect with bubonic, practically this does not occur. Regarding efficacy Haffkine, do not know; reserve judgement."

Doctor Chabaneix telegraphs from Shanhaikwan:—Plague wholly pneumonic as it has come under my personal observation. It is marked by its initial virulence. The bacillus is of the characteristic dumbbell (bi-polar) shape. No rats or fleas as propagators. Transmission like influenza, by direct contact with excretions or indirect through the air by wet particles a few yards around the patient. No recoveries reported. No opportunity as yet to measure efficacy of Haffkine vaccine."

Doctor Christie telegraphs from Mukden:—Epidemic is of the most virulent pneumonic type. The low temperature is probably favourable to the activity of the bacillus entering the lowered vitality lung tissue due to extreme cold. Transmission is through the air, from man to man. The bacillus is the same as that of the bubonic, I

expect bubonic later through rats and fleas and direct contact. No recoveries known even after the use of Haffkine and anti-plague serums."

A JAPANESE SUGGESTION.

The following is from the "Japan Advertiser" of February 5:—Yesterday, Dr. S. Yamane and two other members submitted a representation to the Diet regarding the opening of an international plague prevention conference. The aim of this representation is that at present the study of measures for the prevention of the plague by one country only seems difficult, and therefore the Japanese Government should convene an international conference at Shanghai or Tokio, notifying China, Russia, England, Germany and France of this proposal. Then plans for subduing the epidemic could be decided upon between these countries. Such a course should be taken on account of the trade between Japan and China as well as for humanity's sake.

FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

A Paoingfu telegram reports that deaths from plague now number more than ten daily and that the Provincial Treasurer has paid out from the Treasury Tls. 260,000 for preventive measures.

CHANGCHUN.

Jan. 29.

The Changchun Taotai has been dismissed from office and his successor arrives to-morrow from Mukden. Without exception all the Chinese officials here of the progressive type are very glad of the change, the Taotai having been absolutely useless, having no initiative at all and being generally undecided in all his actions. A good deal of friction has been going on between the Taotai and the heads of various departments under him; and on account of his slackness in plague matters these Chinese have brought pressure to bear with the Mukden officials and have had him removed. There is no one who is not glad of the change, as his successor, Meng, is supposed to be a very progressive man, and such an one was really required here very badly.

The Plague Prevention Committee for Changchun city is doing good work, and if anything, the disease is a little better in the city, but there is still a lot to be done before it can possibly die out. Thousands of taels must be spent, and the sooner the authorities realize it the better, as otherwise the loss in trade will be enormous.

A foreign doctor engaged by the Chinese Government is expected here immediately and inoculations are to be given free and made compulsory, which is a very good thing. Dr. Huang, who directs the Prevention Committee, is very progressive, and has some able assistants on the Committee who are well acquainted with Western methods. Most of them have discarded the queue. I quite expect to see a great improvement in the sanitation of both the city and outside the walls. The Japanese have set a good example by burning all the filthy old hovels in their settlement, if the Chinese authorities do the same,

it will be a good thing for humanity in general. The mud huts outside the north gate on Government land in the new International Settlement are a disgrace and should be destroyed immediately. In the city itself it is a more difficult matter, as buildings are crowded together and the filth of years is accumulated everywhere. The drainage of the town is primitive to a degree. Everything is emptied into wooden drains which run through the principal streets and the drains are all choked during the winter, so that as soon as the warm weather begins, the smells are frightful and more than likely the plague germs will be increased. An enormous expenditure is necessary to provide proper sanitation, but as Changchun is the most important centre in Manchuria, as far as export trade is concerned, the authorities should not hesitate to make the necessary expenditure, which could be recovered in a very few years. It is necessary that the Chinese officials work in conjunction with the Chinese merchants, otherwise the Japanese will divert trade to their own benefit. Co-operation here is the only thing that is necessary, with two railways in working order and a third, the Kirin line, to be ready by the end of the year. Changchun, with its population of over 150,000, in the centre of a splendid agricultural country, is indeed in a very favourable position, and with proper handling the total trade annually would soon exceed Tls. 100,000,000—the resources being unlimited. This is no idle dream, and with the activity of the Japanese in the south and Russians in the north, it is necessary for the Chinese to act in conjunction one with another, otherwise the country will be lost to them for ever.

MUKDEN.

Feb. 2.

The fight still goes steadily on. The numbers of the victims some days show a decrease, but then jump up again. It is only by steady perseverance that the city can be saved. The Viceroy and all his assistants are striving nobly, and if Mukden is saved, the Empire may thank itself for having such enlightened and faithful men; would that the northern or Kirin towns were as fortunate, for, excepting Kirin city, all news is bad in every way. We have been told that our Viceroy has telegraphed again and again to the Kirin districts telling the officials to do their duty, they seem to heed him not and just allow things to drift and supply all the south with disease-charged people. The Government must institute strict inquiries into the conditions and abuses of the north, or it will lose the country, by allowing it to be a world-wide source of danger. The whole question of this terrible plague ought to be taken up by an International Commission, and certainly the question as to how far Russia was to blame, for allowing it to travel down her railway, should be thrashed out. Nations are now so interdependent that any carelessness on the part of one, which involves such world-wide consequences, is a matter for general concern. The plague virus which has been wandering about the

south of China and India is only in a comparatively innocent and attenuated form, but this kind of pestilence is of the strongest variety, and is most deadly to all who come into direct, if not indirect contact with it. Doctors and nurses fall and die frequently, despite the greatest care and taking all known precautions.

Dr. Mesny went down in Harbin, Dr. Jackson has died here, and now we learn of a brave and eminent Japanese doctor and his faithful wife, being killed in Heiminintun, whilst several police and others who have fought the enemy here have died at their dangerous posts. Probably in other centres those who have tried to keep back the invasion have suffered too. The Government should, without fail, set about arranging that all, from the humblest coolie, who die for this country and for the public good should have those dependent on them sustained and some memorial erected to their memory. This daily striving against the plague is worse for those who are directly facing the disease, more trying to the nerves, than actual war.

As a layman one does not like to venture where the medical profession hardly dares to tread, but some items, which one has gleaned, may be of public interest. Firstly the bacillus of the pneumonic form of plague may not be quite the same as the bubonic, certainly there is no proof as yet, that Haffkine's vaccine will make those inoculated immune from the former, nor that the serum is of any really trustworthy value when the disease has a hold, but possibly it may alleviate the patient a little. The pneumonic microbe is as lively as can be at thirty degrees below zero (Fahr.), and perhaps, can enjoy even more cold, whilst two hours exposure to the direct rays of the sun absolutely kills it, as also does heat at 70° Reamur (Fahr. 190°). How long it can subsist without food and suitable conditions for propagating is not known.

It is hoped that it is not carried through the air or by dust that has been exposed to the sunshine, but all precautions should be taken. One thing there is no doubt about and that is, that once a patient begins to spit blood and a yellowish sputum, then the danger is terrible indeed, and that the breath of such a one just sprays the most deadly poison. To the writer it seems that it would be a kindness to the patient, and most certainly be for the public good, especially of those who must attend the cases, if doctors could be allowed to inject heavy doses of morphia and send the sufferer off to a long, long sleep. The danger from a corpse is also very serious, especially if not cremated or buried deeply in quicklime, at once. The germs enter the victim through the mouth and nostrils and attack the lungs directly, and as soon as they have secured a firm grip generate with unthinkable rapidity and consume the lungs and turn them into rank poison. The bubonic form is said to be contracted through the skin, from the rat flea, and thus rarely troubles people whose habits and dwellings are clean and airy, and is of, comparatively, little

danger to the doctors and trained nurses; but we, in Manchuria dread that it may take its turn here in the spring, as the rats are almost certain to take the present virus and then transmit it to the people in whose house they so often swarm. China needs all the help that can be given her to fight the trouble to a successful end, and the need has been shown most conclusively, that she must have, as soon as possible, well-trained medical men and sanitary workers.

Feb. 3.

Dr. Christie, after much trouble, has obtained permission to allow the trans-Siberian passengers to go on to Tientsin, after they have been in quarantine here. Those who have thus suffered may bless their stars that the fine Yamato Hotel was opened and is such a good place. Had the plague occurred last year, their troubles would have been endless. It seemed so utterly ridiculous that those who had come straight through on the Express trains and had run no risk whatever of contagion, should have been subjected to quarantine at all, especially by being detained here. The Chinese Government seems to be very queerly advised when it would not stop the traffic until much harm had been done and then to stop it in the way it did, causing so many who were quite free from any possibility of plague contact to stop their journeys and yet allowing "Imperial messengers" and their retinues to go through freely.

The whole question of quarantine seems barbarous to a degree, nations and often ignorant individuals, are allowed to act as if they had no sense or reason, and no faculty for distinguishing between essentials and non-essentials. One thing always happens and that is, the innocent victims are treated, with rare exceptions, as if they were condemned criminals, beggared in purse, worried and tortured and generally bullied "for the public good"! The arrangements at Tairen seem to be sensible and as good as can be arranged, but the Shanhaikuan reports are otherwise.

The whole route from Kuanchengtze to Chinchoufu and, probably, to Shanhaikuan, seems to be plague infested now. Fukumen, a town on the "Imperial" road, despite the efforts of its able magistrate and his Japanese helpers, has now become badly stricken, as also Heiminintun. Tiehling, whose officials, both Chinese and Japanese struggled so well to protect the place, has had several cases, all caused by travellers from the north who have managed to get through the police barriers. It is thus spreading to villages off the main roads, by those who try to avoid the barriers on the main roads.

One would appeal to the Chinese merchants of central and south China to rally to the help of Manchuria, and supply the needy hands to deal with this terrible visitation. All infected houses should be burned and everything connected with the same, and compensation given to the victims. China and the civilized world should do all possible to aid Manchuria in her distress, and fight the

battle out here, before it spreads far and wide. Remember that this is the awful Black Death that swept Europe in the Middle Ages, and must not be trifled with. Let the sympathetic world arise and aid Manchuria now, as kind and disinterested friends. The people may be ignorant and prejudiced; it is not their fault that they are thus, and it is not their fault that the plague has come.

VICEROY HSI LIANG.

Rumour has it that His Excellency wants to resign his onerous post, but it is earnestly hoped that he will not be allowed to leave Manchuria at this crisis. His tenure of office has been marked with much wisdom, and his rule has been, considering the hard and difficult circumstances, very successful. He blames himself for the coming of the plague to Mukden, but he is in no way responsible and has done his very best to ward it off and to mitigate the effects. He could not control the railways from the north, whence the trouble came. All who know him have only esteem for him, and despite the fact that he has had to deny some requests and has not been able to please the Parliamentary party, he is a man much respected and trusted, and during this terrible plague crisis has proved to be a calm and sensible ruler, sympathetic to a degree with his suffering people. He is economical in all his personal expenditure and careful of public funds, and has the reputation of never accepting a "squeeze."

OUR CONSUL.

Britons in Mukden are feeling pleased that the representative of their country is a level-headed Consul, and the right man in the right place at this juncture. Those who have been quarantined, whilst en route from Europe will not soon forget Mrs. Willis' kindly hospitality. Mr. Willis is much trusted for advice by the Chinese at this time.

FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

The Diplomatic Corps, reports a Peking telegram, has complained to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the nerveless manner in which the Governor of Shantung is dealing with the plague.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to Hsi Liang, stating that the Russian Government, giving the heaping up of corpses as a pretext, intends to organize a search squadron on the Sungari river to examine Chinese shipping. This being prejudicial to China's sovereign rights, should be prevented at any cost by China undertaking the work herself.

A telegram has been dispatched to the Governor of Shantung, informing him that the German Minister has alleged that the Shantung people were on a pilgrimage of worship to the Taishan; that fear of contagion was entertained, and that such pilgrimage should be prohibited.

The Governor of Shantung has memorialized by telegraph that the plague has appeared in more than ten districts, the daily deaths number between several tens and over a hundred. Funds

being necessary to deal with the scourge, he asked that the amount of Tls. 50,000 reserved for the reception of the German Crown Prince be granted for plague purposes.

Dr. Lin, who was delegated to represent China at the International Sanitary Conference, was recalled and arrived at Peking a few days ago.

The plague in Harbin, Kuanohengtze and other places in North Manchuria is still raging unabated. Death returns show 260 cases daily at Harbin alone.

The rumour current in Mukden that the wells had been poisoned by Japanese for plague propagation has now subsided.

A Tsinan message reports that there have been cases reported from Tsingtao and Tsinan. Tens of deaths occur daily. Railway communication is suspended.

Telegrams from Peking state that the Ministry of the Interior has notified the Army Reorganization Bureau and the Ministries of War and Marine that all medical men under Government engagement should attend a meeting on the 14th instant at the Plague Prevention Office, for deliberation on what plague measures should be taken.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Eastern provinces and Shantung not to send any mail dispatches for one month for fear of contagion, and to use the telegraph if necessary.

The Chinese Minister to Great Britain has asked for instructions in regard to the time and place of rendezvous for the medical experts sent by foreign Governments to investigate the plague in China.

A telegram from Mukden to the Yenchuanpu declares that there has never been a single case in any of the stations south of Shanhaikuan, along the Peking-Mukden Railway line.

A censor has denounced Viceroy Hsi Liang for want of energy in the suppression of plague. He assumes that the reports sent by the Viceroy are untrue as only the aggregate number of deaths is given, without names, and moreover not one official or member of the gentry is reported to have been attacked. The censor asks that an official should be appointed to make an independent investigation.

NEWS FROM PEKING.

A telegram, dated February 4 from Harbin to the "Peking Daily News" says:—The measures adopted for the prevention of plague, here include the cremation of the corpses. So far two thousand bodies have been cremated. The work was carried out in piles of one hundred coffins each. The firemen have acted splendidly. There were one hundred and fifteen deaths yesterday.

Reports from Fushien state that the latter place is surrounded by one thousand soldiers, who have arrived from Changchun. A few deaths were reported among the soldiers while in Changchun, and since their arrival here four deaths have occurred.

Regarding the plague, the Peking "Jih Pao" is informed that the Government will make provision for the doctors and assistants who are in Man-

churia to fight against the pest. In case they should succumb to the disease, the families of the doctors will receive ten thousand taels and those of the students half of the sum in the event of death.

MUKDEN.

Feb. 6.

The plague is spreading far and wide over the country owing to the stopping of certain travellers from entering the towns. The villagers are as ignorant as they are helpless. As an instance, a few miles from here, in a village, where the utmost care had been taken to guard the wells from imaginary poisoners, and where there was no plague at all, a family took in a friend, who had come from the north, and who died the next day, no one taking any care, and, as a consequence, seven out of eight members of that family, alone, died of plague almost at the same hour, one small girl surviving, and the whole village is infected. No serious attempts are made to clear off the rats in any place that is not directly under Japanese control. The people will not take the least trouble to catch the rats which swarm in many houses, neither will they, despite urgent public proclamations, take the simplest precautions against spreading infection. The Sanitary Bureau in this city is doing so well, that one wonders how it has succeeded in inspiring its men with so much zeal in face of the sullen and determined opposition of the masses.

Feb. 7.

We have had an immense fall of snow, the heaviest for many years, and, as it came on Chinese New Year's Day, the omen is considered a good one for the sowing next spring, and, in regard to the present epidemic. The death rate, by hard fighting, is kept down to about thirty per day in Mukden.

The best piece of other news is that the Prefect of this city has been sent up to act as Tao-tai at Changchun. It is a great pity that such a man was not in charge there earlier. Though we shall miss him here, we have other good men. Our old and respected Viceroy is showing up nobly, though some wish that he had more funds at his disposal, so that he could burn down more houses, that have had cases in them, and that he had many more doctors and trained assistants for the towns and villages. The plague seems to hang around certain localities, and very drastic measures are called for. The authorities have a very hard task before them, because they have the ignorance and steady opposition of the masses to contend against. One serious question, which is bothering the Government, is the persistent and stupid stories, that are freely circulated, and fully credited that the Japanese are scattering poison, by means of renegade Chinese, in hundreds of wells, and thus causing the plague. The whole idea is utterly untrue, but, despite the stringent proclamations of the Viceroy, the whole population, or very nearly, believes the lies, and, something serious may happen.

THE LATE DR. ARTHUR C JACKSON.

The death of Dr. A. C. Jackson, from plague, on January 25 has caused great sorrow among all classes, Chinese and foreign, in this city.

Arthur C. Jackson was a distinguished graduate of Cambridge. He took high honours in science, and after taking his medical degree at that University he studied at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and took the Diploma. He had also rich practical experience in hospital work at home, so that professionally he was splendidly equipped. When only fourteen years of age he decided to be a missionary, and in all his preparatory work kept this object prominently before him.

In May of last year he met Dr. Christie of Mukden, who was then home on furlough, and the claims of the work in Manchuria were laid before him, especially those of the Medical College which was about to be established. For this he was eminently fitted, so when he offered himself he was immediately appointed by the United Free Church of Scotland as a medical missionary to Mukden. He arrived in November 1910, and at once threw himself into the study of the language, and gave valuable assistance in the large Medical Mission and Hospital.

When Plague broke out in January, Dr. Christie was requested by the Government to act as medical adviser, especially in establishing preventive measures; and he and his colleagues were asked to take special charge of the Chinese railway station, as the large number of coolies and others, travelling from the infected area in the north, rendered the spread of the disease from that point most to be feared. The medical men readily gave their services, all the more so, because the Manchurian Government was eager to do what they could in this warfare, which is so new to Chinese experience.

Dr. Jackson promptly volunteered for the work at the station, and was at once inoculated with Haffkine's vaccine.

The last train-load of coolies had left Mukden for Shanhaikuan, before he entered on his duties, January 14, but that train was stopped and returned to Mukden on Sunday, the 15th, two of the coolies having died of the plague. Over four hundred and seventy contact cases were thus thrown on the Mukden authorities, before they had had time to make any provision for their isolation or accommodation. These men had to be sheltered somewhere from the rigours of the winter, for the temperature, that night, was 30 degrees (Fahr.) below zero. The only place available was some Chinese inns near the railway station, and there they were made as comfortable as possible and fed liberally at Government expense.

On Sunday night and Monday several more died, and it was evident that the more immediate contacts ought to be separated systematically, to save the whole number from death. This Dr. Jackson voluntarily undertook, moving over to a house at the station

to live, and doing his best for the poor fellows.

All that week he worked hard getting things into order, being supported by constant consultation with Dr. Christie, who was doing all in his power to hasten the removal of the coolies to more suitable quarters. The last thing Dr. Jackson did, before being taken ill, was to see after the discharge, on Monday afternoon, January 23, of a batch of sixty, who were bathed with antiseptics, shaven, supplied with new clothes by the Government, and sent away, each with his ticket money in hand, returned by the railway authorities. The following day the rest of the coolies were removed to a contact station some distance off, and that part of the work was finished.

But the inspection of these infected inns had already done its work, in spite of every precaution on the part of Dr. Jackson, who was a careful and prudent man, thoroughly up-to-date, and well versed in all bacteriological dangers. On Tuesday morning, the 24th, Dr. Christie saw him at the station. He was then out of sorts and a little feverish, but would not hear of any need for anxiety. His temperature rose as the day went on, and by evening plague declared itself. Yerson's serum was injected repeatedly, but without effect. Dr. Christie and Dr. A. R. Young did all that could be done, but he sank rapidly, and died at 8.50 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 25th. He was twenty-six years of age, and unmarried.

His was a most attractive personality, and in the short time of his stay in Mukden he had gained the liking and admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

The Chinese officials have shown every possible mark of sympathy, respect and regret. While he was ill, the Viceroy had a special messenger stationed outside the house to bring constant news of his condition, and on hearing of his death was deeply moved. Many telegrams, messages and letters of sympathy have been received by Dr. Christie from Chinese officials. Dr. Jackson is buried in a piece of ground given by the Viceroy, which is to be walled around and planted with trees by his orders.

The memorial service, held a week after his death, at the British Consulate-General was attended by the Viceroy and all the leading officials of Mukden, besides almost the entire foreign community, and His Excellency spoke words of the deepest sympathy.

To all his friends and especially to his medical colleagues, Dr. Jackson's loss is a crushing one, for his Christian character, his missionary zeal, his strong personality, his professional skill, and his thorough manliness, had caused many hopes and plans to be centred on him, and it will be difficult adequately to fill his place. On his widowed mother, and other friends at home, the blow falls with terrible suddenness. His life's work was compressed into a very short time, but we believe that the giving of himself, so freely, for the Chinese people will do more to bring

home to them what that Christianity is, which he came to proclaim, than would many years of active service.

We have been courteously supplied by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the local agents of the South Manchuria Railway Co., with a copy of letter received from the Tairen office of the Company, dated January 31, which reads as follows:

Since the outburst of the plague, necessary changes for the prevention of the epidemic have been adopted in our services.

The following is the actual state of the passenger traffic for the present on our line and also on the connecting lines:

South Manchuria Railway Lines—Third class Chinese passengers. Third class Chinese passengers' traffic has been totally suspended for the time being for both the North and South bound trains. First and second class Chinese passengers. No Chinese passengers are allowed to travel on our Express trains excepting such first-class passengers as are granted special permission by the Traffic Manager. First class Chinese passengers travelling through from Europe are dealt with in the same manner as those granted special permits by the Traffic Manager, and are allowed to take our connecting Express trains. On other trains than Expresses first and second class Chinese passengers may travel, but on separate cars, and only when they obtain special permission of the Station Master concerned.

Mukden-Antung Line.—First class Chinese passengers are carried, should they be allowed by the Station Master.

Korean Railway.—All passengers from China are subjected to five days detention at New Wijn.

Imperial Railways of North China.—Passenger traffic from Mukden to Peking has been totally suspended, the traffic in the opposite direction continues as usual.

Chinese Eastern Railway.—The Russian Railway has suspended third and fourth class passenger traffic.

FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

Reports from Peking state that Viceroy Hsi Liang has telegraphically memorialized the Throne that the epidemic of plague in Fengtien is gradually abating, on which an Imperial Rescript ordered him to maintain the utmost vigilance and not to allow any slackening of preventive measures.

The Ministry of War has memorialized for permission to dispatch disciplined troops to Fengtien Province for plague prevention work.

The Regent has been staying for several days in Sanso to avoid the plague.

At the request of Viceroy Hsi Liang, a "Plague Prevention Fund," contributors to which will be rewarded by official rank and decorations, has been sanctioned by the Government, and Sheng Huan-huai is commanded to take up the management.

A memorial of the Ministry of War reports that troops have been sent to

Manchuria and Shantung to form cordons to prevent communication between important points, as a safeguard against the spread of the plague.

The high officials at Peking do not stir out of doors now without first having their carriages or chairs tightly sealed up, and previously sprinkled with a liberal quantity of carbolic acid fluid, or some other disinfectant.

The plague, reports a telegram from Mukden, seems as deadly as ever in Kuanchengtze and its neighbourhood. A French missionary has succumbed, and the daily deaths of the people still number over a hundred. Upwards of 4,000 corpses are now lying in heaps awaiting burial in lime pits.

The Ministry of the Interior has appointed an additional Constabulary Officer to each of the police sections inside and outside Peking for the better surveillance of precautionary measures against the spread of plague.

On account of the suspension of traffic, the loss to trade is enormous; the losses from the soya bean trade alone are said to amount to at least fifty million Tael.

A Peking telegram dated February 12 says that no fresh case of plague has been reported for several days, either there or at Tientsin.

LAICHOUFU.

Feb. 3.

Pneumonic plague has made itself evident here and indications are that all Shantung will soon be affected. Five days ago it was learned that there had been several deaths three miles west of Laichoufu. Since then there have been other deaths there and one in the city yesterday. In the village west of the city one man who came from Manchuria died a short time after his arrival and all the family of fifteen have died, excepting a very old man.

A letter from Pingtu, thirty miles south, written on January 26, states that a colporteur and six members of his family had died. At Kiaochoon, thirty-five miles farther south, there are a number of cases, one death having been in a home next door to the residence of Mr. Renell, a Swedish Baptist missionary there. A letter from Hwanghien, dated January 26, said there were twenty-five cases there, though it could not be said for certain that the disease was the plague, as an epidemic of measles has recently proved fatal to scores of children. But at Hwei-ch'ing, five miles south of Hwanghien, there were thirty dead and the people were not able to bury them, bodies remaining in homes and on the streets. The missionaries at Hwanghien were quarantined some days ago.

At Trukiao, twenty miles north of Laichoufu, matters are in a desperate way, so we are told by the Laichoufu post office. Trukiao is the principal stopping place for all Chinese coming this way from Chefoo, Hwanghien, T'engchowfu, and northern ports. There are a number of inns in which many have died and remain unburied.

For the past three weeks Chinese of Shantung who work in Manchuria have been passing Laichoufu on their way

home for the New Year holidays. It is true that some were detained at Chefoo, but most of those who come this way landed at Lungko or other small seaports where steamers from Manchuria land. Hundreds of this section have come from that part of Manchuria most affected and have stopped here with relatives or gone farther south. It seems that the whole of this region is already affected.

The Chinese in this locality seem not to be very much concerned, and five of the deaths west of the city had occurred before the missionaries heard of them. When the information was received the compounds were quarantined against the usual hundreds of New Year visitors and other precautions were taken. Dr. J. M. Gaston, in charge of the hospital here, called on the prefect (fu official) desiring to render assistance. It was found that the official had posted notices at the gates of the city and other public places giving what are supposed to be remedies and preventives. The official has eight counties under his charge, and the best that he gives the millions over whom he has charge that they may be helped is such advice as that they wear a piece of the bone of a horse wrapped in red cloth and worn on the side, throw black beans in the wells, or do certain things next July or a year from now to prevent a terrible disease which now threatens the whole people.

Following is a translation of the notice promulgated by this official:

1. After the "opening of spring" on a certain day (keng tz—7th in a recurring series of 10's) boil turnip juice and any sort of creeping bean vines; no matter how much. It is recommended that all the family, both large and small, drink it when it is warm. Thus the plague will be avoided.

2. On the sixth day of the sixth moon (July 1) gather "horse-tooth vegetable" (viz. spinach), dry it in the sun and lay away till New Year's morning; boil until done, and pickle in brine and vinegar one year. Partaking of this will also prevent the current malady.

3. Take one piece of horse bone, wrap in red cloth in a small bag and wear on the side of the body, men on the left and women on the right.

4. In the fifth (last) watch of the night throw black beans—a large handful—into the well, unseen of men. The members of the household drinking this water will avoid spreading the infection. In places where river water is used let each household each day at daybreak throw a pinch of black beans into the water jar. This will enable the whole family to avoid the sickness.

5. Use of the "thunder pill." Ingredients: Take rhubarb (*tai huang*) 4 ounces, gold leaf flakes 30 pieces, cinnabar 3/10 ounces, alum 1 ounce; all ground fine; make into pills and take with water. Dose 1/5th ounce.

During the reign of K'ien Lung (1776) the Plague Devil was driven by "thunder pill" into hiding in Kiangsu, Ch'angchowfu, Chupu magistracy. All who adopted this prescription were able to avoid this plague. Those who lived by it were beyond numbering.

IS LAZINESS A DISEASE?

AN EASY METHOD OF OVERCOMING LASSITUDE.

"Lazy" is the epithet which those who are highly endowed with vitality invariably apply to those who exhibit the symptoms of this *ennui* and overmastering disinclination to exertion.

Lazy is, however, the one thing they are not. How far their condition is due to a draining away of the phosphorus which, as Professor Tunncliffe, of King's College, London, has pointed out, "it is almost certain has an essential importance for the life of the cell and for the bio-chemical processes going on in it" has not been accurately determined. That there is reason for supposing that it is due to this cause is proved by the fact that people who are languid and incapable of much exertion derive benefit from taking salts of phosphorus, in the same way as do sufferers from conditions in which these phosphorus salts are nearly always deficient in the body.

GREAT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

For lack of energy, which involves physical debility, "the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of casein with glycerophosphates," as Dr. D. B. Jones has written in a paper, an abstract of which was published in the "Indian Medical Gazette" some little time ago.

For some years past he has obtained this combination in Sanatogen, which, as most people now know, is a chemical combination of the pure casein or body-building element of milk with glycerophosphate of sodium. The phosphorus in this wonderfully invigorating and revitalising preparation is in exactly the same form as that in which it is found in the nervous system. It is, therefore, easily assimilated, and affects a rapid improvement in the general condition.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S ADVICE.

This restoration of energy by means of Sanatogen has been attested by many thousands of people, both in China and in England. This striking statement on the subject is made by Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.: "I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sanatogen has the unqualified written endorsement of more than 12,000 doctors, among whom are the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe, including Dr. Ott, who was for many years his late Majesty's physician at Marienbad.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents

in China, will be sent, free, to all mentioning "The North China Herald," on application to A. S. Watson & Co., Shanghai.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

6. Take "huan tsung" (name of a disinfectant) and one lump of white alum and place in the water jar. This is effective.

7. Red sulphur ground fine, mixed with water, and profusely spread in the nostrils of the patient and on the bed will also prevent the spread of the infection. This is a wonderful remedy.

The missionaries at Laichowfu are under the Foreign Mission Board of the South Baptist Convention of America and are as follows: Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Gaston, Misses Mary D. Williford, Cynthia Miller, Alice Huey, Pearl Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. J. V. Dawes, and Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Leonard.

A JAPANESE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following is from the "Kobe Herald":—

In reply to an inquiry from the United States Government as to the steps being taken with regard to the plague in Manchuria, the Japanese Government has sent a note which reads substantially as follows:—

"As the plague which broke out in north Manchuria last December and is spreading to all parts of south Manchuria now threatens to invade Korea and Japan, the Japanese authorities in Manchuria and Korea and of the South Manchuria Railway are taking all possible measures to prevent it. As for the measures taken in Japan proper in this connexion, all the ships coming from foreign countries are inspected at the ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Kariatsu, Suminoe, Kuchinoetsu, Kago-shima, and Naha, and, in some cases, disinfection is carried out. Orders have also been given to take steps to annihilate rats. Since the year 1899 rags, waste cotton, waste paper, and other goods which are liable to carry the germs of the plague have been prohibited from being imported from China. Even at ordinary times preventive measures such as the extermination of rats, and health examination of men engaged in landing goods from ships coming from infected districts, are taken. At this critical time special instructions are given to those concerned as to the measure to be taken, and inspectors are from time to time sent around to see if such measures are effectively carried out."

OUTBREAK IN KOREA.

The following is from the "Kobe Herald" of February 9:—We regret to say news has been received here from Seoul that plague has broken out in Korea. On the 8th, at 2 a.m., the Metropolitan Police Station at Seoul received a report from the Garrison in Nam-chhyon, Hoanghai (Nam-chhyon, which is situated forty-five miles north

of Seoul, is a station on the Seon-Wiju line) stating that in a village one mile south of Nam-chyon, four Koreans had died of some strange disease, and that six others were down with the same disease and that their condition closely resembled that of black plague patients. Physicians and police were at once dispatched to the place and it was found that all were black plague cases. Thorough measures of disinfection were carried out and other precautions taken to localize the outbreak.

AT TSINGTAO.

The following is from the "Peking Daily News":—It is reported from Kiaochow that wire entanglements for the prevention of plague have been laid for the distance of six miles behind the city of Tsingtao and sentinels have been posted along the line in order to prevent the entry of low-class people. On the sea four searchlights have been hurriedly established and all junks prohibited entry. The German residents at Tsinanfu withdrew to Tsingtao on the night of January 26.

CONDITIONS IN HARBIN.

We are indebted to the "China Medical Journal" for permission to publish the following letter, dated Harbin, February 6, from Dr. W. H. Graham Aspland:

I thought perhaps your readers would like a little information on the question of the plague in North China. As you know, it has been raging in this district for over two months, but in other parts of Manchuria and neighbouring Mongolia for nearly a year. The origin is in the marmot, which is trapped in large numbers for the market, and in conversation with a missionary (Mr. Stevens of Jehol), he says the Mongolian furriers cease to trap it, as soon as they discover it is sick, which is shown by finding dead ones. Apparently for ages they have associated this form of sickness with this source of infection. The ravages of the disease during this epidemic are due to ordinary people, not familiar with the disease, catching the marmot. Here the plague has fallen in great severity. Harbin is a great Russian town of 30,000 people, probably the largest European Settlement in China. Across the railway line is the Chinese city of Fuchiatien, with a population, in nominal times, of about 25,000 (some say more), largely made up of thousands of coolies who come from Shantung and Chihli to work on the rivers, railways, in flour mills, and lumbering industries. The great spread of the plague south has been due to the exodus which takes place prior to the Chinese New Year, when most of the coolies take advantage of the cheap coolie rates on the trains and return home. The plague commenced about the beginning of December, and for three weeks or more it was in the hands of the local officials and native quacks, the death rate not exceeding twenty a day. Then it took a sudden rise and in another two weeks went up to over one hundred. At this point the Government thought they ought to do something. Dr. Mesny, of

the Imperial Medical College of Tientsin, with some of his graduated and non-graduated students, were sent up by the Government. Also, Dr. Mesny succumbed, after a short period of work. The death rate increased, so the Government sent Dr. Wu, M.A., M.D., (Cantab.), of the Imperial Army Medical College, and Dr. Gibb, of the Union Medical College, Peking, to organize the work. Here is not the place to indulge in invectives against the Chinese authorities, but one of the blackest pages of local history can be written, showing conclusively the deaths of thousands of Chinese, besides some noble foreign physicians, due entirely to the ignorance, conceit, vacillation and delay of Chinese officials. After the first big fright, the Russian-Japanese and Chinese Railways refused to take second and third-class passengers, as a means of preventing the spread by the coolies. The alarming fear of the Waiwupu in Peking was lest the plague should get inside the Great Wall in Shanhaikuan, in which case they feared nothing could save Peking and Tientsin. Alas, such a short-sighted policy of forbidding coolie passengers on the train accomplished more quickly the very thing they wished to prevent. The local authorities in Fuchiatien (Harbin) had not sufficient force of police, or even the willingness, to prevent the exodus of coolies by road, so off they started, leaving a red streak and a trail of death all along the route. Within a few days it reached Kung-chengtzé—Mukden and Tairen—In less than ten days it was inside the Wall at Zungpingfu and Changli, a day or two later at Tientsin and Peking, and as the Hankow Railway did not restrict traffic, Paoingfu, on that line, is now becoming a centre of great plague mortality. It is readily seen now that if quarantine stations had been established along the line, and the coolies had not been forced to the roads, the dissemination would not have occurred.

Locally, we have been having a daily mortality of about 170 to 200 in the Chinese city, whilst amongst the Chinese in the Russian city the death rate has never exceeded fifty. Dr. Stenhouse and myself (of the Union Medical College) were sent up by the Government to take over the quarantine work. The difficulties of the work were enormous, the Chinese thwarting and delaying everything. Largely through the efforts of Dr. Gibb, and pressure from Consular authorities, a thousand soldiers were sent up to establish an efficient cordon round the city, thus liberating the local police for inside work, and at this late date, nearly three months after the outbreak, we have reached a stage of efficiency which any other country but China would have attained in the first week. A big difficulty, which took over a month to decide, was the disposal of the thousands of accumulating bodies, confined and unconfined, with the intense frost—often twenty degrees below zero. Burying was out of the question, and from photographs taken, a more ghastly sight has rarely been seen, of nearly

half-a mile of coffins, piled in heaps, with heads, limbs and trunks protruding—some actually sitting in the coffins; for in the earlier days most of the dead were found in the streets, frozen in whatever form they happened to fall. The Government provided the coffins, of rough planks, for which local makers got a large price, and the frozen bodies could not be got into them. The frequent method adopted by the coolies was to break the limbs with hammers and so force the body more or less into the coffin. Finally the Government consented to cremation, and this week has seen the burning of well over 4,000 coffins and bodies. This does not represent the death rate, for many were buried in the early stages of the epidemic.

The city is now divided into four districts, every person outside the house has to wear a coloured badge representing his district, so as to keep track of all. Each District has a central station, with a staff doctor, assistant doctors, students, sanitary men, stretcher bearers, dead carriers and police, making a total of about 300 and 400 in each district. Nearly every house in each district is searched daily—sick and dead removed—suspects sent to suspect Hospital—and contacts to quarantine.

Our quarantine station, kindly lent by the Russians, consists of 100 railway trucks capable of holding twenty contacts each—two suspect Hospitals—and a disinfecting station. A Refuge and three Chinese inns for receiving the homeless and poor, after leaving quarantine. House-burning has not been done to any great extent by the Chinese, the destruction of property is one of the last things they can bring themselves to, though it is inevitable, and must be done before the plague is stamped out. The Russians do it very thoroughly.

Now as to the Plague itself. It is unique, in that it is entirely pneumonic—not a single case of bubonic from the beginning. In such a big epidemic, and short-handed as we are of special men, all our time has been taken up with administrative work, so we have to depend on the Russians for the bacteriological investigations, for they have nine men, under Dr. Paul Haffkine (nephew of the Vaccine man) specially sent from St. Petersburg for that purpose. *Symptoms*—none to be relied on in early stages—in our routine work in quarantine station, we sort out all rapid pulses, and then take their temperature, but the rapidity of the disease is so marked that even if these signs are absent in the morning, the patients may be dead in the evening. The only positive sign is the bloody expectoration, and that is followed by death mostly in twelve hours. *Not a single case has recovered.* The majority show little or no inconvenience from the sickness, until the last three or four hours, being about, laughing, talking and eating. No pain, and in the Septicæmic cases (the proportion we have not worked out) there is not the definite bloody expectoration of the pneumonic type, and really nothing to indicate it except sudden death. Such

a hopeless task has rarely fallen to the lot of medical men.

The infection is undoubtedly through the respiratory tract in the pneumonic cases, and consequently all the cases come from the hovels of the dirty and poor. We mask our faces very thickly in nothing less than an inch thick pad of cotton wool, soaked in Antiseptics, between two layers of gauze—white cotton helmets—overall—rubber gloves etc. The wool serves as much as a filter, as a destroyer.

The mental and moral side of such an epidemic I need not write about, the sights are beyond description, and answer only to the great London plague.

Preventive inoculation.—Our method is to inject 4 c.c. of Shanghai Haffkine. The Russian method is to give first injection of 12 c.c. Zersin Serum, mixed with 1½ cc. of Haffkine, and one week later give 3 c.c. of Haffkine. This last week they have abandoned this method and now give Haffkine 5c.c. in one injection.

Protective value.—There has not been a death amongst the whole of the staffs (Russian and Chinese,) where inoculation had been completely carried out. There have been numerous deaths amongst Russian doctors, students and the sanitary department, but not one of these had been completely inoculated and many not inoculated at all. Dr. Hen was; but we found after death on making inquiries, that there had not been the slightest reaction, no pain, no temperature (probably the bottle had not been shaken before the injection), so it was useless. The student who died did so seven days after inoculation, which shows that he must have become infected two days after inoculation, and therefore in the negative stage.

Negative Stage.—Dr. Paul Haffkine has by Wasserman Tests proved conclusively (and contrary to his uncle's repeated declarations) that there is a negative stage, lasting from five to eight days, and therefore he does not allow any worker to come in contact with plague for ten days after inoculation.

Infection.—Paul Haffkine has rubbed the dried bacillus into the nose of guinea pigs and death has resulted. Showing the pneumonic type with enlargement of peri-bronchial glands.

Zersin Serum.—One Russian doctor after developing the plague was injected with 1200 c.c. (a litre) and life was prolonged to the seventh day.

A Russian sanitary man received after developing the plague 120 c.c. and lived until the fourth day.

Not a single case of plague has recovered.

606 tried on a Russian student lowered the temperature slightly, but death was as rapid as ordinarily.

In eleven consecutive cases of the pneumonic type the bacilli were demonstrated in the blood by the microscope in seven and by blood culture in all.

In closing—the bacillus during the last week has begun to show involution forms and our death rate is falling. The Russians have fallen from fifty to eight per diem and Chinese from 170 to 106.

The bacillus is identical with the Bubonic.

FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

The Japanese and Russian Ministers have each addressed Notes, to the Waiwupu, identical in form. They say that the epidemic of plague in the three Provinces (Manchuria) is growing more dreadful from day to day; the preventive measures of the Chinese officials are not quite efficient, and that if the plague does not disappear by the 2nd moon, (March) their countries would be obliged to act for China. The Government has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers abroad for more foreign doctors.

OUTPORTS, ETC.

HONGKONG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Feb. 8.

IMPERIAL THANKS TO HONGKONG.

The German flagship Scharnhorst returned to Hongkong a few days ago, and Capt. Kraft, who is temporarily in command of the cruiser squadron called upon H. E. the Governor to convey a message of thanks from His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor for the grand arrangements made in connexion with Admiral Gühlér's funeral and for His Excellency's attendance at the funeral with all the Officials and Military forces of the British Colony of Hongkong. H. E. the Governor expressed his profound thanks for the message, and said that the expressions of sympathy to which His Imperial Majesty had alluded were no merely outward form, but were dictated by the real and sincere grief that the death of Admiral Gühlér had occasioned throughout the whole community.

THE QUESTION OF BARMAIDS.

A year ago when the licensing ordinance of the Colony was amended, a section was inserted forbidding the employment of barmaids in the Colony, and this law came into force from the beginning of the present year. A question at once arose as to what was meant by the word "barmaid." An application for a definition was made to the Colonial Secretary (at that time Sir Henry May), who replied that the word "included the wives, daughters, nieces, and other female dependants of publicans who sell liquor behind the bar." He added that the scope and object of the section was to prohibit any woman from serving liquor in a public house. This, however, does not on the face of it go as far as the police authorities wish, and some test cases were brought at the Magistracy a few days ago. In two of the three cases the police obtained convictions, and when the Magistrate was pressed to define the word "barmaid," he held that the meaning of the word was not exhausted in the Colonial Secretary's letter to the publicans. A woman employed in playing a piano in a bar room or to add in any other way to the attractions of the place, came within the meaning of the Act. This is generally regarded

as very doubtful law, but it no doubt represents what was really intended when the section was added to the Licensing Ordinance, though it is a curious fact that one of the licencees is a woman, and it has been pointed out that the effect of this magisterial decision is to banish this woman from the bar room, which the Licensing Board has licensed her to conduct. Obviously the Ordinance is in need of amendment.

THE ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

The annual races take place on the 14th, 15th and 16th, and given a continuance of the present fine weather the meeting should prove a great success in every way. There is no safe tip for the Derby at the time of writing. Mr. F. B. Marshall's Willow Tree has been the favourite up to now, but during the present week Coronation Rose and Apple Tree have shown that the race will not be a safe thing for Willow Tree. Nor can Mr. John Peel's Auchendolly be ignored. Among these four I think, will be found the three placed ponies. Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe has this week offered a cup to the Jockey Club, and this race will be run on the off day.

DIVIDENDS.

Among the public companies which have issued their balance sheets are the following: China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., who pay a dividend of 80 cents per share; Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., who pay 7 per cent and carry forward \$202,509, which the Chairman said was a guarantee of a similar dividend for several years to come, even should no property sales be effected in the meantime; the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., pays its usual \$1.25 per share for the past half year; the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., pays \$1 per share; the Union Water Boat Co., pays 5 per cent; Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., 4½ per cent; while the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation pays £2 per share and a bonus of 5/-, leading a balance of over two million dollars to be carried to new profit and loss account.

MEETINGS.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of members of St. Patrick's Society was held yesterday afternoon at 5 Museum Road and was well attended. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, the President, occupied the chair.

The Chairman said that last year he had intimated that he thought that a change should be made in regard to the presidency of the Society. He had been President for a number of years and he thought that new blood was desirable. The work was really done by the Committee and the Vice-President (no. no). Therefore he tendered his resignation, with the heartiest thanks

to his colleagues for the way in which they had assisted him. The first business before the meeting was the election of officers and he would ask for nominations for President.

Mr. D. Marshall proposed and Mr. Brady seconded that Mr. Wilkinson be re-elected President. The proposal was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman enlorged the work of Mr. Brady as Secretary and announced that Mr. Brady was unable to accept reappointment. On the Chairman's initiative a vote of thanks to Mr. Brady was carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. McDowell was re-elected Vice-President.

Messrs Gerald Byrne and P. L. Byrne were elected Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

When nominations for the Committee were called for,

Mr. O'Neill said that they should endeavour to get out Irish priests and get clear from the domination of the French priests.

The Chairman said, amid applause, that the Society was non-political and did not concern itself with religious controversies.

While the election of the Committee was proceeding,

Mr. H. G. Simms, the Treasurer, stated that last year \$139 was expended in charity against \$374 the previous year. The decrease was due to the strict investigation made of claims. The subscriptions were \$655 in 1910 against \$405 the preceding year. There was a balance on the celebration of last year of \$212. The cash in hand amounted to \$697 and the sum on fixed deposit was \$1,500. He suggested that another \$500 should be placed at fixed deposit.

This was agreed to.

The following were elected as the Committee:—Messrs Miller, Carmichael, Wade, Gibson and H. O'Shea.

The Chairman stated that the outgoing Committee had considered what form the celebration of St. Patrick's Day should take and recommended, purely as a suggestion, either a concert followed by a small dance or a dance with a concert at the same time.

Mr. O'Neill suggested a lecture upon St. Patrick followed by a conversation.

The Chairman said that he had himself given a lecture upon St. Patrick with not altogether happy results (laughter).

Mr. Trueman suggested that a dance and a concert might not be altogether a success.

Mr. H. O'Shea thought the Society should co-operate with the St. George's Society and St. Andrew's Society to celebrate the Coronation (hear hear).

The Chairman concurred, but said that that matter might be considered separately.

After further discussion Mr. Trueman's proposal of a dance interspersed with musical and other items, was carried.

Mr. McCabe proposed that membership should be open to women. He foresaw advantages from increased support to concerts and so forth, for social reasons, and from an increased membership.

The proposition was rejected on a show of hands.

Upon the proposal of the Chairman it was decided to authorize certain members who were shortly going home, to procure flags of the Irish provinces and "real" shamrocks for the Society. A proposal by Mr. O'Neill to wear green waistcoats at the St. Patrick's Day celebration languished for want of support. The question of joining with other Societies concerned in the celebration of the Coronation was cordially agreed with in principle, but details were left to the new Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Trueman, was carried by acclamation.

THE LAOU KUNG MOW COTTON S. & W. CO. LD.,

On Wednesday afternoon the seventeenth annual meeting of shareholders of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at the offices, 22 Kiangse Road.

Mr. E. C. Pearce occupied the chair.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. Pearce said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some little time, we will, with your permission, adopt the usual procedure and take them as read.

In reviewing the past year's working, your Board regrets that the result is not more satisfactory, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account being only Tls. 10,167.16 which amount they recommend to be carried forward to this year's working. Our inability to recommend a dividend is naturally a disappointment, but I need hardly point out to you that the past year has been fraught with many difficulties. Last season's 1909/10 cotton crop was a failure, and being a failure meant short supplies, prices gradually advancing throughout the year, we consequently had to contend with that ever increasing evil "watered cotton." I say, consequently, as it is only on a declining market that any redress can possibly be obtained. "take it or leave it", being the motto of the Chinese dealers when you have purchased cotton at a tael below the price on the date of delivery, no satisfaction being obtainable while the Chinese officials still fail to rectify this ever-increasing malpractice.

Towards the end of July, there were several failures among the yarn dealers, clearances fell off to a very great extent, necessitating the Company carrying heavy stocks throughout August and September, a recovery in clearances not taking place until well into October. This not unnaturally meant heavy outlay in carrying charges, interest you will notice costing us Tls. 13,293.96, as against a credit interest in 1909 of Tls. 1,229.64.

This season's cotton crop has proved an abundant one, but owing to the high prices for the commodity throughout the world, and the shortage of

the Indian crop, this season's prices have soared upwards from Tls. 25 per picul to Tls. 30 per picul and more; however, I trust it will prove satisfactory to you to notice from that on December 31 we carry forward a stock of some Tls. 465,000 worth of cotton which stands in at a comparatively reasonable figure.

Your machinery has been well cared for throughout the year and in spite of our not being able to recommend any sum for depreciation, stands at a very moderate figure in the accounts, in fact, your plant from its original cost of Tls. 630,688.31 has been depreciated to Tls. 340,317.31, in other words it has been reduced 46 per cent out of earnings, and as I informed you at the last meeting, stands in the books at Tls. 42½ per share.

With these remarks, Gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the accounts and report, but before putting it in the form of a resolution I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the Chairman's resolution having been seconded by Mr. J. M. Young, it was carried.

The following resolutions were also unanimously passed:

Proposed by Mr. A. R. Murphine, and seconded by Mr. H. Hanbury: that Mr. J. M. Young and Mr. Chung Ling Yue be re-elected directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. G. H. Potts and seconded by Mr. W. F. Wingrove: that the appointment of Mr. J. Bandow as a Director of the Co. be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. H. C. Marshall and seconded by Mr. G. H. Potts: that Mr. George Wingrove be re-elected as the Co's. auditor for the coming year.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. J. Bandow: that the next general meeting of the Co. be held in the month of February or March, 1912.

REPORTS.

THE CHEMPEDAK ESTATE.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd., submit the following Report and Accounts for the year ended October 31, 1910.

The estate and property was taken over by the Company on August 25, 1909, the area being 735.028 acres as stated in the prospectus. Since then 73.201 acres of forest land have been acquired from Government an area fully of 22.239 acres planted with Hevea was acquired by purchase. These additions bring the total area now owned by the Company up to 831.128 acres; of which 311.136 acres are planted with Hevea as determined by a recently completed survey.

Tapping was commenced on 3,800 trees, which number was steadily increased to 8,300 at the end of the year.

The net output was 12,454 lb., which, for the average number of trees tapped, gives a yield of about 2 lb. per tree. Of this output 10,066 lb. have been sold and realized net \$30,967.51.

The Gambier bushes yielded 778.41 piculs of dried cube which was sold in Singapore for \$10,855.60 gross, an average of \$13.95 per picul.

Accounts:—The Profit and Loss Account shows a divisible credit balance of Tls. 20,596.26, which sum your Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

To write off Roads and Buildings	Tls. 495.98
„ write off Furniture	75.01
„ write off the whole of the Preliminary Expenses	1,592.03
„ provide for bad and doubtful debts	100.00
„ pay Directors' fees	750.00
„ pay Auditors' fees	150.00
„ pay a dividend of 10 per cent. or 2/- per share at Ex: 2/6	16,800.00
„ Carry forward to new account	633.24

Tls. 20,596.26

Directors:—In July last Mr. J. A. Wattie retired on leaving for home, and Mr. W. S. Davidson was invited to take his place on the Board, and in September Mr. C. Stephanius retired owing to his prolonged absence, and Mr. R. Lund was appointed in his place. Mr. L. E. P. Jones now retires as required by the Articles of Association, but being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors:—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews who have acted as Auditors and have audited the statement of accounts now before you, offer themselves for election as the Company's auditors for the ensuing year.

During the year under review the Secretaries formed their business into a private limited company and the Secretaryship of the Company has been formally transferred from J. A. Wattie & Co. to J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, February 6, 1911.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries.

L. E. P. JONES, Chairman } Directors.
W. S. DAVIDSON, }

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

(Cents Omitted.)

LIABILITIES.

Capital: 21,000 Shares of £1-each @. ex. 2/3g	182,443
Premium on Shares Account	105
Sundry Creditors	5,312
Profit and Loss Account	20,596
Tls.	208,458

ASSETS.

Property: Purchase of Estate	139,064
Upkeep and development	19,947

Less
Profit on Gambier ... 4,956 14,990

Roads and Buildings	154,055
Cash at Bank and in hand	2,095
Furniture	30,761
Store Stock	625
Tools and Implements	1,132
Sundry Debtors	707
Rubber Stock	2,045
Gambier Stock	14,923
Preliminary Expenses	519
Tls.	1,592

Tls. 208,458

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Exchange Account	Tls. 1,568
Cost of Rubber Tapping	7,828
Cost of Rubber Manufacture	1,400
General Charges	3,312
Repairs	445
Weeding	1,499
Rubber Transport	255
Balance	20,596
Tls.	36,857

Rubber Sales	19,071
Rubber in Stock and Transit	14,923
Interest and Sundry Revenue	33,994
Sale of Rubber Seeds	2,434
Transfer Fees	308
Tls.	120
Tls.	36,857

J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries.

L. E. P. JONES, Chairman } Directors
W. S. DAVIDSON, }

The above Balance Sheet, which is in accordance with the books, accounts and vouchers in Shanghai, and the audited accounts received from the Singapore Agents, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st October, 1910, as shewn by the Books of the Company.

(Signed) LOWE, BINGHAM
and MATTHEWS Auditors.

Shanghai, February 3, 1911.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors present this twenty-second annual report which cannot be considered unsatisfactory in view of the depression that has prevailed in Shanghai, though the net result falls short of previous years.

The Working Account for 1910 has a credit balance of Tls. 426,043.16 as compared with Tls. 455,079.31 for 1909. The Gross Rentals shew an increase of Tls. 19,102.75, but against this there is an increase in running expenses of Tls. 29,798.25. This increase in expenditure is largely due to

decorative repairs made necessary by frequent changing tenancies and to expenditure in permanent improvements to houses on Chwang Hong Estate, where galvanized iron roofs have been substituted for Chinese tiles and fitted baths have replaced bath trays and Soochow tubs. Most of the Company's properties are now in such a good state of repair that it should be possible to reduce the expenditure on permanent improvements until times are better again. The remarks in last year's Report as to the Loss of Rent on Chaoufoong Road godowns still apply. There should be a substantial increase in income from this source so soon as trade has made permanent recovery.

Interest Account.—It is proposed to discontinue the distribution of interest on undeveloped land and to transfer the interest on such land to a Repairs and Renewals Account which can be drawn on from time to time for funds for rebuilding and renewing existing properties and will form a sinking fund against the deterioration of houses. The maintenance of the usual dividend of 12 per cent has necessitated withdrawing Tls. 50,000 from the Equalization of Dividends Fund which has been accumulated for the purpose of ensuring stability during lean years.

The Amount to the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after adding Tls. 50,000 transferred from the Equalization of Dividends Fund and deducting the interim dividend paid in July last, is Tls. 320,398.49 which the Directors recommend for appropriation as follows:—

Final Dividend of 6 per cent (making 12 per cent for the year) on all fully Paid-up Shares	Tls. 234,000.00
Transfer to Repairs and Renewals Account	75,153.66
Carry forward to New Account	11,244.83
Tls.	320,398.49

All the Company's properties have been kept in substantial and decorative repair. The latter owing to many changes in tenancies has been a heavy item.

The differences in the figures of Capital Account are due to interest on undeveloped land with the following exceptions:—

Will's Estate, No. 1.—Additional stable and wagon accommodation has been built for the Tramway Company.

Little's Estate, No. 4.—A passenger lift erected in 10 Kiokiang Road.

Jinke's Estate, No. 6.—Final payments on new buildings.

Paoshan Estate, No. 13.—A portion of the Estate has been sold and the profit carried to Profit and Loss Account.

Great Western Road Estate, No. 17.—The development of this Estate has been continued on the lines mentioned in the last Report.

Jessfield Road Estate No. 20.—A part of this Estate has been sold and

the profit carried to Profit and Loss Account.

Jessfield Road Estate, No. 21.—Tls. 20,930 has been spent on the purchase of adjoining lots at prices tending to reduce the average cost of the whole Estate.

Zang Pang Estate No. 26.—Tls. 15,035 has been spent, on the purchase of additional frontages and Tls. 24,237 on of making roads and building a house to order for a tenant. It is proposed on this Estate to continue the policy of building specially for tenants.

Mortgages.—Mortgage Loans amount to Tls. 2,439,778.84 and in each case the security held is satisfactory.

Directors.—Mr. Kinnear resigned on leaving for England and Mr. C. G. S. Mackie was elected to fill the vacancy, on his return Mr. Kinnear was re-elected. Mr. Young retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Wingrove retires, but offers himself for re-election.

E. JENNER HOGG,
Chairman.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
(Cents omitted)		
	Tls.	
To Charges Account.....	8,812	
„ Salaries Account.....	23,770	
„ Rental Account.....	2,484	
„ Compradore and Staff.....	2,500	
„ Legal Expenses Account.....	536	
„ Agency Management.....	10,000	
„ Trustees' Fees Account.....	2,500	
„ Directors' Fees Account.....	5,000	
„ Auditors' Fees Account.....	500	
„ Balance transferred to Profit and Loss A/c.....	426,043	
	Tals...482,145	

Cr.		
	Tls.	
By Gross Rentals.....	581,618	
Less Fire Insurance, Taxes, Water, Repairs, etc.....	179,646	
	401,971	
„ Transfer Fees Account.....	333	
„ Commission Account.....	962	
„ Interest Account.....	78,878	
	Tals...482,145	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
	Tls.	
Feb. 28, 1910.....		
To Dividend for 1909.....	234,000	
„ Bonus No. 6.....	78,000	
July 31.....		
„ Interim Dividend A/c 1910.....	234,000	
Dec. 31.....		
„ Debenture Brokerage Account.....	1,249	
„ Balance.....	270,398	
	Tals...817,647	
Cr.		
	Tls.	
Jan. 1, 1910.....		
By Balance.....	375,969	
Dec. 31.....		
„ Premium on Debentures.....	9,608	
„ Profit on Sale of part of Paoshan Estate.....	1,999	

By Profit on Sale of part of Jessfield Estate, No. 20....	4,027
„ Balance of Working Account.....	426,043
	Tals...817,647

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
	Tls.	
Dec. 31, 1910.....		
To Balance.....	1,523,045	
	Tls. 1,523,045	

Cr.		
	Tls.	
Jan. 1, 1910.....		
By Balance.....	1,523,045	
	Tls. 1,523,045	

RESERVE FUND FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Dr.		
	Tls.	
Dec. 31, 1910.....		
To Balance.....	300,000	
	Tls. 300,000	

Cr.		
	Tls.	
Jan. 1, 1910.....		
By Balance.....	300,000	
	Tls. 300,000	

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.		
	Tls.	
Twenty-two Estates.....	6,873,645	
Sundry Mortgage Loans.....	2,439,778	
Sundry Debtors.....	119,011	
Debenture Purchase Account.....	5,194	
	Tls. 9,437,628	

Liabilities.		
	Tls.	
Capital Account.....	3,900,000	
Debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent.....	2,151,000	
Debentures bearing interest at 5½ per cent.....	250,000	
Debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent.....	350,000	
Profit and Loss Account.....	270,398	
Unclaimed Dividends.....	155	
Reserve Fund Account.....	1,523,045	
Reserve Fund for equalization of dividend.....	300,000	
Cash due Agents.....	8,892	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	684,136	
	Tls. 9,437,628	

Shanghai, Jan. 25, 1911.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.

E. JENNER HOGG, }
JAMES M. YOUNG, } Directors.

I certify that all my requirements as Auditor have been complied with, and I further certify that I have examined the above Accounts and Balance Sheet, and in my opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the

Books of the Company. I also certify that I have examined the securities of the Company and found all in order.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Auditor.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The directors submit statement of the affairs of the bank and balance sheet for the half-year ended December 31, 1910.

The net profits for that period, including \$2,029,390.83, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts amount to \$5,243,906.46.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$250,000 from the Profit and Loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$16,250,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation \$4,984,606.46, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Two Pounds sterling per share, viz, £240,000, and a bonus of Five Shillings sterling per share, viz., £30,000, amounting in all to £270,000 which at 1/10. the rate of the day, will absorb \$2,945,454.55.

The balance, \$2,030,151.91 to be carried to New Profit and Loss account.

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

The holding of £1,200,000 2½ per cent Consols has been written down to 79. This was effected by the purchase at about par of £15,000 other securities, making our holding under this heading £340,000 written down to £287,400. The cost of this adjustment was met out of the earnings of the half-year.

DIRECTORS.

The Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick has been elected Chairman for the year 1911, and Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Deputy Chairman.

Mr. J. W. Bandow and Mr. E. Shellim, having resigned their seats, Mr. G. Friesland and Mr. G. W. Logan have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. H. A. Siebs, Mr. R. Shewan and Mr. G. Balloch retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, who offer themselves for re-election.

G. BALLOCH,
Chairman.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1911.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. (Cents Omitted)

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital	\$15,000,000
Sterling reserve fund, £1,500,000 at ex. 2/- ..	15,000,000
Silver reserve fund.....	16,000,000
Marine insurance account..	250,000
Notes in circulation :— (Authorized issue against securities and coin deposited with the Crown agents for the colonies and their trustees) ...	\$ 15,000,000
Additional issue au- thorized by Hongkong Ordinances against coin lodged with the Hongkong Govern- ment.....	994,236
	15,994,236
Current accounts: Silver :—...\$105,717,604	
Gold £4,006,570, Os. 11d.—	43,706,174
	149,423,778
Fixed Deposits :— Silver\$ 61,582,862	
Gold £4,864,288, 10s. 4d.—	53,062,010
	114,644,872
Bills payable (including drafts on London bank- ers, call loans and short eight drawings on Lon- don office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)	14,771,229
Profit and Loss account...	5,249,606
	\$346,333,722

ASSETS.

Cash	\$42,379,065
Coin lodged with the Hong- kong Government against authorized and or excess note circulation	10,000,000
Bullion in hand and in transit	16,894,768
Indian Government rupee paper	1,435,763
Consols, Colonial and other securities.....	11,558,685
Sterling reserve investments, viz. :— £1,200,000 2½ per cent Con- sols at 79 ...	£948,000
(of which £250,000 lod- ged with the Bank of Eng-	

land as a Spe-
cial London
Reserve).
£270,000 3 per
cent exchequer
bonds due 1915
at 98 264,609
£340,000 other
sterling secur-
ities, written
down to 287,400

£1,500,000
@ ex. 2/-, 15,000,000
Bills discounted, loans and
credits 125,286,982
Bills receivable 121,903,295
Bank premises 1,875,163
\$346,333,722

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To amount written off :—	\$
Remuneration to directors	15,000
To dividend account :—	
Dividend £2 per on 120,000 shares — £ 240,000 at 1/10= 2,618,181	
Bonus 5/- per share on 120,000 shares —£30,000 at 1/10= 327,272	
	\$2,945,454
To transfer to silver reserve fund	250,000
To balance forward to next half-year	2,039,151
	\$5,249,606
Cr.	
By balance of un- divided profits, June 30, 1910	2,029,390
By amount of net profits for the six months end- ing December, 31, 1910, after making pro- vision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due.....	3,220,215
	\$5,249,606

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance £1,500,000 @	\$
ex 2/-	15,000,000
(invested in sterling securities).	
	\$15,000,000
By balance June 30, 1910,	\$
£1,500,000 @ ex 2/- .	15,000,000
	\$15,000,000

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance	16,250,000
	\$16,250,000
By balance June 30, 1910.	16,000,000
By transfer from profit and loss account	250,000
	\$16,250,000

N. J. STARR, G. BALLOCH.
Chief Manager. F. H. ARMSTRONG,
R. EDWARDS, C. R. LENZMANN,
Chief Accountant. Directors.
We have compared the above state-
ment with the securities at the head
office, and with the returns from the
various branches and agencies, and have
found the same to be correct.
W. HUTTON POTTS,
J. W. C. BONNAR,
Auditors.

SPORT.

THE SHANGHAI HUNT CLUB.

The winner of the hunt on the 4th instant, Messrs. Rowe and Hartley laid Saturday's hunt, which was in the French Sicauei country. The hunt was unfortunately spoilt by a bridge very close to the finish, and the first dozen or so over got a very big lead on the body of the hunt. This was unfortunate as those left at this bridge forgot what a lot of work in finding new country the hunt had caused those responsible for it, and Messrs. Rowe and Hartley did not get as much credit as they should have for the hunt.

A description of the hunt is not possible, as there are no names to the jumps in that part of the country, but there were a good many muddy wades and bridges, some good jumps, a railway line that was crossed twice, a train, and then that last bridge.

The following were the first six, and Mr. Birchall is to be on congratulated on his first win :—

- 1 Mr. W. A. Birchall on Misdal.
- 2 „ H. E. Hancock on Liquidator.
- 3 „ R. Mc. Dalglish on Beresford.
- 4 „ J. Brand on Blair Lodge.
- 5 „ E. H. Murphy on Mick.
- 6 „ H. S. Lindsay on Sealark.

LIGHT HORSE HANDICAP.

The point-to-point Handicap of the Shanghai Light Horse, which was run off on Sunday, was in every way a success. Although, Trooper Brand created something of a surprise by winning off the two minutes mark on Grey Sand which weighed in at 145 lb his triumph was a popular one. His time from point to point, which took the course from False Fahwah Flats around Bare Bole Tree, Family Tree, Suez, and the False Fahwah Line, was 29 min. 15½ sec.

At the close of the contest the squadron was invited to the "The Haven," 65 Sinza Road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hanbury where the trophies were presented.

After refreshments had been served out to the riders Lieut. McLelland called upon Mrs. Hanbury to distribute the prizes. In doing so he said that he wished on behalf of the members of the Light Horse to thank Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury for their kindness in entertaining them at their residence. They were excellent friends and they were always willing to support the Squadron in their events across country. He was pleased to see that one of the latest recruits had won the first prize. Trooper Brand had worked harder than any other man, and he understood that at six o'clock that morning the winner had been over the points. That showed the goodness of the motto, "early to bed and early to rise (laughter). He was sorry that the second prize winner, Corporal Owen was unable to be present. Trooper Miles who had been awarded third prize was a fairly old member.

In conclusion, the speaker asked his hearers to give three hearty cheers for their hosts to record their appreciation of the kindness they had extended to them.

After these had been given, Mrs. Hanbury presented the prizes and the proceedings terminated.

Altogether there were twenty-five starters, and the following list shows the first eight to finish.

1. Trooper Brand on Grey Sand.
2. Corporal Owen on Exmoor.
3. Trooper Miles on Hotpot.
4. Trooper Little on Black Velvet.
5. Trooper Hatherly on Chance It.
6. Trooper McGhee on Wild Oats.
7. Sergt. Lindsay on Rosyth.
8. Lieut. Drakeford on Seagull.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB v. "A" COMPANY, S. V. C.

Dame Fortune favoured the Volunteers in their encounter on Saturday with the Shanghai Football Club, played on the latter's ground. Nevertheless, however, they did credit to themselves by emerging triumphant after once being a goal in arrears. Indeed, the Club preserved their goal intact throughout the whole of the first half, although "A" company came perilously near to equalizing shortly before the whistle sounded the interval. It was following an insidious rush by the home front rank quintette, shortly after the beginning, that Brock opened the scoring. The ball came across to him from the opposite extreme and the inside right flashed it into the net without a second's hesitancy.

In the second half the Volunteers quickly got to work and it was not long before Forshaw, who occupied the unaccustomed position on the extreme left, banged the ball past the outstretched hands of Billings. Shortly afterwards Leslie put on the winning goal. Until the close, however, the issue was in doubt and frequently Connor bore a charmed life. Time after time the Club forwards fired with deadly aim at goal, but on each

occasion the custodian saved smartly. Result: "A" Company, S. V., C. 2; Shanghai Football Club, 1.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v. S. M. POLICE F. C.

The return League match between these Clubs, which was played on the S. M. Police ground on Saturday afternoon, attracted a very large number of spectators, and it was anticipated that the game would be very evenly contested, as the Recreation Club had beaten the Police in the first League fixture this season and been defeated by them in the Skottowe Cup competition. It was a surprise, therefore, when the Recreation Club ran out easy winners by seven goals to nil.

The Recreation Club had the assistance of a strong wind in the first half and were soon attacking. In less than five minutes from the start of the game Clifford netted the first goal from a good centre by Clarke. The kick-off brought the Police little relief and ten minutes later T. S. Wade sent in a splendid shot from inside right, which glanced off the goal-keeper's hands and entered the net. After the restart there followed a series of corner-kicks to the Recreation Club, but without result. Presently a good passing movement was initiated by Clifford, who swung the ball across to Wilson. The latter sent back a beautiful centre and Clifford shot at goal. Freeman failed to gather the ball properly and Brandt, rushing up quickly, banged it into the net. The fourth goal to the Recreation Club was also scored by Brandt, after a very pretty combination between Wade, Clarke and himself. A fifth goal was headed into the net by Wade from a beautiful centre by Wilson and the sixth and last goal scored in this half was netted by Wilson by means of a penalty kick awarded for hands in goal. At half-time the score stood at six goals to nil in favour of the Club.

In the second half the play was of a more even nature, though the Recreation Club continued to have the better of the game. No further score was made until within a few minutes of the call of time, when Brandt found the net with a swift, low shot, after good passing between the forwards.

Result: Shanghai Recreation Club, 7 goals, S. M. Police, nil.

The winning forwards showed splendid combination throughout and were very much faster than their opponents, Wade, Wilson and Brandt being the pick of a strong line. Peake played a splendid game at half-back, and both Ollerdesen and Davies showed good defence at back, while Singer, in goal, was rarely tested, but always safe.

The Police forwards were disappointing. They were slow on their feet and were frequently robbed of the ball by the opposing half-backs. Plimer was the best of the line. Mackenzie worked very hard at centre half, but was not well supported. The full backs were hardly up to their usual form, but their custodian, Freeman, played very well in spite of the fact that so many goals were scored, and made several brilliant saves.

CUSTOMS RECREATION CLUB v. THE NAVY.

The game between the Customs Club and the Navy, played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon was splendidly contested. In the first half of the game the Customs team had the wind against them, but in spite of this they scored the first and only goal of the match, Manley netting the ball after a clever run through the opposing backs. In the second half, with the wind in their favour, the Customs forwards were frequently attacking, but were unable to penetrate the naval defence and no further score was made, the Customs Club winning by one goal to nil.

For the winners, Heron and Lappa played a good game at full back, Disturnal was the pick of the half-backs, and Manley was brilliant in the forward line.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Results up to and including Saturday, February 11:—

FIRST DIVISION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	Points.
S. R. C.....	9	9	0	0	41	3	18
Police	9	4	4	1	14	24	9
Navy.....	9	3	4	2	14	20	8
Customs.....	9	3	5	1	14	19	7
"A" Co.	9	3	5	1	8	16	7
S. F. C.....	9	2	5	1	8	17	5

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB, 2ND. XI. v. S. M. POLICE 2ND. XI.

With only nine men in the field the Shanghai Recreation Club were beaten by seven goals to nothing on their own ground on Saturday. The game was in no wise interesting, as can be imagined from the depleted ranks of the Recreation Club.

In the first half the goal-scorers for the Police were Theobald and Leary (2). In the second "45," Leary piled on two more goals, and Robbins and Brewer each scored subsequently.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB, 2ND. XI. v. ST. ANDREW'S A.C.

In this match, played on Saturday on the Polo Ground, the Club gained a victory over the Saints by the odd goal in three. It was not a very brisk encounter and a draw would probably have been a fairer reflex of the game. For the Club, Langley and Brodie scored and Bahon put through the Saints' solitary goal.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY LEAGUE.

"B" COMPANY, S. V. C. v. THE SIKHS. The return League match between these teams was played on the Shanghai Hockey Club's ground on Saturday afternoon and a very evenly contested game resulted in a victory for "B" Company by five goals to four. "B" Company has won three League matches

in succession and is now level in points with the Nomads and the Shanghai Hockey Club, but has an inferior goal average.

Results up to and including Saturday, February 11:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	Points.
Nomads	...7	5	2	0	38	10	10
Hockey Club	8	5	3	0	42	14	10
"B" Co.	...8	5	3	0	23	26	10
Sikhs	7	3	4	0	22	28	6
Lancastrians	6	0	6	0	4	51	0

SHOOTING.

RESERVE CO., S. V. C.

The February monthly Cups, of the above Company were shot for on Sunday the 12th instant. Firing began, at 10.15 a.m. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards. Service targets, but Bisley scoring. It was an excellent day for shooting as the light was good and there was a steady 2 o'clock wind. There were 56 competitors. At the conclusion of the shooting and prior to tiffin a drill took place which was attended by 44 members of all ranks. After tiffin pool shoot took place at 700 and 800 yards, Bisley targets and scoring. Five shots at each range, no sighter. The result was a tie between Pte. W. J. Terrill and Cpl. D. McAlister with a gross score of 44 each. A shoot off was necessary at the 800 yards which resulted in Pte. Terrill running out the winner by the narrow margin of one point, viz. 14 points to 13. The winner was drawn by Pte. G. T. Wilson.

The following are the best scores made in the three Classes for the monthly Cups:—

	"A" Class.	200 yards.	500 yards.	H'cap.	Net.
Pte. A. Dahl	32	35	3	64*	
" W. J. Dean	...33	31	0	64	
" G. J. W. Morgan	32	34	3	63	
" P. Reilly	29	31	0	60	
" W. H. Jackson	..31	29	0	60	
Cpl. D. McAlister	...33	31	5	59	

* Second win future handicap 5 points.

	"B" Class.	200 yards.	500 yards.	H'cap.	Net.
Sgt. K. D. Stewart	...34	26	0	60*	
Pte. G. A. Johnson	...33	22	0	55	
" J. Ross Young	...30	27	3	54	
" W. S. Watson	...30	27	3	54	
" J. A. Chandler	..30	24	0	54	
Cpl. J. C. Bosustow	..31	23	0	54	

* First win, future h'cap 3 points.

	"C" Class.	200 yards.	500 yards.	H'cap.	Net.
Pte. J. W. F. Singer	30	25	3	52*	
" H. W. Strike	...32	23	3	52	
" E. Lawson Grey	24	26	0	50	
" A. S. Wilson	...29	19	0	48	
" F. B. Walker	...24	22	0	46	
" J. Johannsen	...26	20	0	46	

* Second win, future h'cap 5 points.

"B" COMPANY S. V. C.

MONTHLY CUP COMPETITIONS.

There was a good attendance on Saturday at the shoot for the Monthly

Cups, and despite the cold wind, there was some very good shooting. For the "A" Class Cup three men tied, but the Cup goes to Private Nelleman, who made the best score at the longer range. As this was Private Nelleman's third win, the Cup becomes his property. Private Spring recorded his second win on the "B" Class Cup.

	"A" Class.	150 yds.	200 yds.	H'cap.	Tl.
Pte. Nelleman	..12	18	4	26	
" Lovhaug	..15	15	4	26	
Corp. Gray	...9	17	—	26	
Pte. Luff	12	15	4	23	
	"B" Class.	150 yds.	200 yds.	H'cap.	Tl.
Pte. Spring	...15	13	2	26	
" Cooper	...9	16	—	25	
" J. J. Evans	..12	11	—	23	
" Brand	...9	14	—	23	

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

The following is the result of the competition for the February Monthly Medal played for on the 12th and 13th instant. Conditions eighteen holes. Medal play.

H. Ashmead	95	less	16=79
E. F. Mackay	86	"	5=81
O. Crewe Read	96	"	14=82
J. W. Mackay	95	"	12=83
J. D. Gaines	99	"	14=85
P. Peebles	90	"	3=87
K. D. Stewart	94	"	7=87
G. W. King	105	"	18=87

There were 47 entries.

The following is the result of the competition for the Pool competition played for on 12th and 13th instant. Conditions eighteen holes. Medal play.

J. B. Ferrier	78	plus	1=79
E. F. Macay	86	less	5=81
O. Crewe Read	96	"	14=82
J. W. Mackay	95	"	12=83
J. D. Gaines	99	"	14=85
K. D. Stewart	94	"	7=87
R. J. Bowerman	...103	"	16=87

There were 33 entries.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING 1911.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hongkong, Feb. 14.

The Hongkong Jockey Club's race meeting opened to-day in glorious weather.

The course was fast and three record times were beaten and one other was equalled. [In the Victoria Stakes, Mr. F. B. Marshall's Cherry Tree beat Mr. Buxey's Little Gem Rose's record for one mile, made last year, by one-fifth of a second, but in the Professional Cup Mr. Buxey's Lucullus Rose won back the record for his owner's stable by lowering the time further by two-fifths of a second. In the Trial Plate Mr. Buxey's Coronation Rose beat Heraldic and Kirkpatrick's records (1909 and 1910) for from the two mile post once round and in by a clear two seconds. In the first race of the day, the Wongneichong Stakes, Capt. Farquhar's Invicta equalled the record time for the distance set up by Mr. Buxey's Hard Times, who

covered the half-mile in 1894 in 95 seconds.

The Shanghai jockeys achieved a triumph, securing all the wins, the local men having to be content with only four places. Mr. Johnstone had four wins, two seconds and two thirds. Mr. Vida had three wins, four seconds and two thirds. Mr. Burkill had three wins, one second and two thirds, and Mr. Cumming had two seconds and one third.]

The details are:—

FIRST DAY.

February 14, 1911.

1.—THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—Winner \$400. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10.—Half a mile.

Capt. Farquhar's, ch. Invicta (Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. Doleful's, g. Urgent (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Capt. H. K. Hughes', dk.g. Tickey (Mr. Gegg) 3
Time 59 secs.

2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$70. For China Ponies, bona fide Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's, g. Willow Tree (Mr. Vida) 1
" Durgor's, g. Just in Time (Mr. Cumming) 2
" Buxey's, d. Perle d'Or Rose (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time 1.30½.

3.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. bona fide Griffins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10.—One mile.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's, g. Cherry Tree (Mr. Vida) 1
" Durgor's, g. Just in Sport (late Endymion), (Mr. Cumming) 2
" John Peel's, b. Rejected (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time 2.03½.

4.—THE VALLEY STAKES.—Winner \$750. Second \$250. Third \$125. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10.—Three quarters of a mile.

Messrs. Lubbock and Noble's, g. Alacritty (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Morrison Hill's, g. Bantam (Mr. Vida) 2
Messrs. Mackie and Macdonald's, g. Tarf (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time 1.34½.

5.—THE FOONHOW CUP.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies who have run at any previous Meeting and not won a race and Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10.—Two miles.

Mr. Buxey's, g. Royal Rose (Mr. Burkill) 1
 " F. B. Marshall's g. Clove Tree, (Mr. Vida)..... 2
 " D. Macdonald's m. g. Highland King (late Kingsclere), (Mr. Gegg) 3
 Time 4.23½.

6.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Allowances accumulative.—From the Two Mile Post Once Round and in.

Mr. Buxey's, g. Coronation Rose (Mr. Burkill)..... 1
 " John Peel's blk. Auchendoon, (Mr. Johnstone)..... 2
 " Mr. Dargor's, g. Just in Fan (Mr. Cumming)..... 3
 Time 2.16½.

7.—THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of any Season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous Meetings of one Race 7 lb., of more than one 14 lb.; at this meeting 3 lb. extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10.—One mile.

Mr. John Peel's, blk. Blackmore Vale (Mr. Johnstone)..... 1
 " Doleful's, g. Tomahawk (Mr. Vida) 2
 " Hickman's, g. Kerry (Owner) . 3
 Time 2.07½.

8.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Value £50. Presented. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For Griffins on date of entry and Ponies that have never won a Race. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10.—One mile.

Mr. Buxey's, ch. Lucullus Rose (late Poux), (Mr. Burkill)..... 1
 " F. B. Marshall's, g. Apple Tree (Mr. Vida)..... 2
 " John Peel's, skw. Auchenskeoch (Mr. Johnstone)..... 3
 Time 2.03½.

9.—THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Winners at this meeting 5 lb. extra. Entrance \$10.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's, ch. Discarded (Mr. Johnstone)..... 1
 " Buxey's, ch. Spring Rose (Mr. Burkill)..... 2
 " F. B. Marshall's, g. Maple Tree (Mr. Vida)..... 3
 Time 2.37.

10.—THE "BUFFS CUP."—Gold Cup presented by the Officers of the Buffs Regiment. Second to receive \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of Season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10.—One mile.

Mr. John Peel's g. Auchendolly (Mr. Johnstone)..... 1
 " Thomas', n-g. Mustard (Mr. Kramer)..... 2
 " F. B. Marshall's, b. Coconut Tree (Mr. Vida)..... 3
 Time, 2.10.

SECOND DAY, February 15, 1911.

1.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Winner \$400 Second \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of any Season. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous to this Meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance \$10.—Once round.

Mr. Hickman's g. Kerry (Owner)... 1
 " Doleful's g. Tomahawk (Mr. Kremer) 2
 " Billiards's g. Shellout (Mr. Humphreys) 3
 Time, 1 min. 56 sec.

2.—THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Value \$1,000 Presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive \$250; and Third \$100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$15.—From the two mile post once round, and in.

Mr. Buxey's b. Oreile Rose (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 1
 " John Peel's blk. Blackmore Vale (Mr. Johnstone)..... 2
 " Dargor's g. Just in Sport (Mr. Cumming) 3
 Time 2 min. 21½ sec.

3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$2,000 added. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second 20 per cent.; and Third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Buxey's g. Coronation Rose (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 1
 " John Peel's blk. Auchendoon (Mr. Johnstone)..... 2
 " E. B. Marshall's g. Willow Tree (Mr. Vida)..... 3
 Also ran:—Just in Time and Apple Tree. Time, 3.09. This beats the previous record of 3.10½.

4.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Club Germania. Second to receive \$200; and Third \$100. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10.—One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Mickie's and Macdonald's g. Tarf (Mr. C. R. Burkill)... 1
 Mr. Thomas's n-g. Mustard (Mr. Johnstone) 2
 " H. B. Pike's g. Artesian (Mr. Vida) 3
 Time, 2 min. 46 1-5 sec.

5.—THE CHINA STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner at this Meeting of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription, Griffins of Seasons 1909 1910 and 1910-1911 that have not won more than one race allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10.—Five furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's b. Rejected (Mr. Johnstone)..... 1
 " Buxey's blk. Pet Rose (Mr. C. R. Burkill)..... 2
 " C. H. Ross's g. Ben Hee (Mr. Hickman) 3
 Time, 1 min. 15 sec.

6.—THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Club Lusitano. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10.—One mile.

Mr. Buxey's b. Aurora Rose (Mr. C. R. Burkill)..... 1
 " John Peel's skw. (Mr. Johnstone) 2
 " D. Macdonald's d. Highland Tarn (Mr. Kremer) 3
 Time, 2 min. 7 sec.

7.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value One hundred Guineas. For China Ponies. A forced entry of \$10 each, but optional to China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this or previous Seasons. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive \$300 and 70 per cent., Second \$100 and 20 per cent., and Third \$50 and 10 per cent. of the Entrance Fees until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent., and Third Pony 25 per cent. of the Entrance Fees.—One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Buxey's g. Royal Rose (Mr. C. R. Burkill)..... 1
 „ John Peel's ch. Discarded (Mr. Johnstone)..... 2
 „ F. B. Marshall's g. Clove Tree (Mr. Cumming)..... 3
 Time, 13 min. 56 sec.

8.—THE NAVY CUP.—Presented by the Officers of Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb.; other Winners 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10.—From the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. Morrison Hill's g. Bantam (Mr. Vida)..... 1
 „ John Peel's g. Auchendolly (Mr. Johnstone)..... 2
 „ Mr. Macedo's n-g. Inca (Mr. Kremer)..... 3
 Time, 2 min. 25 sec.

9.—THE PARSEE CUP.—Presented by the Parsee Community. Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Entrance \$10.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's g. Apple Tree (Mr. Vida)..... 1
 „ Buxey's d. Perle d'Or Rose (Mr. C. R. Burkill)..... 2
 Time, 2 min. 39½ sec.

10.—THE GYMKHANA CLUB.—Value £50. Presented by the Members of the Gymkhana Club. Second to receive \$50; and Third \$75. For all China Ponies that have run at any Gymkhana Meeting and Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911. Weight 10 st. 8 lb. Winners of any Race other than Races confined to Subscription Griffins Race 2 lb. extra. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Winners at this Meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's blk. Servian Chief (Mr. Cumming)..... 1
 „ Doleful's g. Tomahawk (Mr. Johnstone)..... 2
 Messrs. Slade and Balloch's g. Tregoa (Mr. Klimanek)..... 3
 Time, 1 min. 35 sec.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUILDING BY-LAWS.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR.—In the Municipal Gazette dated to-day's date, the Health Officer in his Report for January remarks “The one great omission in local plague preventative measures has been the almost unanimous disinclination on the part of house property owners, after due notice had been given, to carry out sanitary requirements having for their object the exclusion of rats from native dwellings by laying solid rat-proof ground floors, removing ceilings from below the first floors, etc.” As this is not the first time our Local Health Officer has attempted to cast a slur on landlords we consider it only common justice that the following facts should be made public:—

In February, 1909, the undersigned were appointed, by the Municipal Council, as a Committee to consider certain proposed amendments to the Building By-Laws for Chinese Houses. We had a considerable number of meetings and carried out a number of experiments with the object of meeting the wishes of the Health Officer. A set of amendments to the By-laws were drawn up which prohibited, among other things, all hollow spaces under the ground floors of Chinese houses and provided for a rat-proof roof. The impression left on our minds at our final meeting, at which the Health Officer was present, was that he (the Health Officer) was well satisfied with the result at which we had arrived. He had previously informed us that the hollow spaces under ground floors and a rat-proof roof were the important items. Our Report was duly sent in and we heard no more of the matter until January 9 of this year, when a new set of proposed Building By-Laws were circulated to the individual members of the old Committee. These new By-laws ignored entirely the question of rat-proofing the roof, but the removal of ceilings from the ground floor was made an important point. It appeared to us to be illogical to permit a comparatively large space in the roof to which rats could obtain access and to prohibit the very small spaces made by the ceiling of the ground floor. Since the receipt of these suggestions, however, the Committee have had the matter under consideration with the object of meeting the Health Office requirements, if possible.

The Committee with our original Report added a recommendation for dealing with existing Chinese houses, for it seemed to us of little use to rat-

proof new houses, if the tens of thousands of existing houses were to remain as harbours for rats.

For nearly two years the matter has been shelved and the Health Office has made no apparent attempt, neither to enforce the amended By-laws as recommended by the Committee nor to suggest alternative By-laws, neither has it made any attempt to put in force conditions for rat-proofing existing houses.

If the Municipal Council will publish (1) The By-laws originally suggested by the Public Health Office. (2) Our amendments thereto and our Report. (3) The By-laws suggested on January 9 last and our reply *re* same, with dates in each case, it will prove that there has been no slackness on the part of landlords in this matter.

In conclusion we may mention that outside Settlement limits where landlords have a free hand and are not hampered by obsolete Building By-laws, rat-proof floors have been laid in new Chinese houses, in accordance with the suggestions of our Committee, and are proving very satisfactory.

We are, etc.,

HENRY LESTER (Chairman),
 J. AMBROSE,
 GILBERT DAVIES,
 PHILIP PEBBLES.

Members of the Committee appointed to consider proposed amendments to the Building By-laws for Chinese houses.

P. S.—Mr. Arthur Dallas, the only other member of the above Committee, is at present absent from Shanghai. Shanghai, Feb 9.

TALLOW.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR.—With reference to the statement attributed to me in Mr. B. H. Fabler's evidence in H. B. M. Supreme Court as reported in your issue of the 10th instant, I beg to state that I have never expressed any opinion on the value of vegetable tallow sent from the Siak estates, nor have I ever been asked by Craig & Co., or anyone else to estimate the value of vegetable tallow from that estate.

I am, etc.,

D. LIVIO SILVA.

MUNICIPAL

ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR.—Amongst matters of interest to be discussed at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting, it may be that a proposal will be put forward to call for a report by a Special Committee upon the advisability of appointing a paid Chairman of the Council, who would be expected to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office.

There is doubtless something to be said in favour of such a scheme, but it seems to be open to the objection that it would tend to transfer more responsibility from the elected representatives

of the community to the permanent official staff, and to bring the head of the staff before the public more prominently than is desirable in the interests of smooth administration.

It may be advisable to consider whether the time is not approaching when some changes will be called for, if, as is alleged, membership of the Council involves too great a sacrifice of time and is becoming unduly onerous, and in view of the regrettable tendency of some of our leading institutions and firms to discourage their representatives from taking a share in Municipal work.

In connexion with so important a factor in our local constitution, it will probably be safer to follow precedent as far as possible by an extension of the system of devolution inaugurated a few years ago, which has worked well in practice. Under that system there are now established the Electricity, the Education, and the Parks Committees, all of which relieve the Council of work.

By the establishment of a Hospital Committee, a Sanitary Committee, and, perhaps, a Public Works Committee, much of the work at present done by the Council would be transferred to others who would have more time to devote to it. Members of some, or all, of the sub-committees might be paid, as in the case of the Electricity Committee, and it might be desirable, in view of recent events, to invite the co-operation of one or two of our Chinese fellow residents on the Sanitary Committee, if it were formed. While under these conditions the Council would be relieved of much detail, it would exercise a general supervision of the work of these Committees, and would be in a position to concentrate attention more on general administration, on Watch matters and on municipal Finance.

I am, etc.,

F. ANDERSON.

Shanghai, Feb. 9.

To the Editor, of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It seems to be the general feeling with regard to this subject that rapid and ample decentralization and devolution are imperative and require immediate attention.

Your Leader and Mr. F. Anderson's letter of the 13th instant offer a most commendable and desirable scheme which can be established at the first ratepayers meeting, as it in no way conflicts with the Land Regulations though it gives the public larger representation which will lead to greater interest in their own affairs.

Each of the nine members of the Council should form a sub-committee dealing respectively with Finance, Public Works, Police and Volunteers, Health, Electricity, Parks, Education, Hospitals and Band. These sub-committees should consist of say three men. Chinese members might effectively be included on the Health, Education and Hospital committees. These three men with the member of the Council would hold their own meetings, afterwards reporting the result of their working direct to the

Council. It is absolutely necessary for the proper working of this scheme that each sub-committee is quite independent and responsible only to the Upper Chamber, consisting of the nine members of the Council.

The heads of each Municipal Department should be in direct touch with the sub-committee that represents them and that their views and suggestions should receive every consideration it is necessary that each committee should have official standing with equal rights. To ensure that it is essential that a member of the Council should be on each committee. They could be arranged thus, Financial Sub-Committee, one Council Member, one Banker, one Merchant, and one Chartered Accountant.

The past experience of the Settlement shows that there are plenty of men willing to serve on a committee and remuneration, I think, would only be necessary for technical assistance.

Thus we should have our nine members who would each have their sub-committee, each of three men, and these twenty-seven additional men, whose names should be put before the ratepayers' meeting, would surely lighten the labours of the nine and spell for increased efficiency in the administration of the affairs of the Model Settlement.

I am, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1911.

A SUPREME COURT SENTENCE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As an old resident in China I feel it to be incumbent upon me to express publicly my sense of the inadequacy of the sentence passed upon H. J. Craig, and of my strong dissent from some of the remarks of the Judge when passing the sentence.

The offence, to which the accused pleaded guilty, was one which strikes at the root of all commercial morality.

Our prestige in China depends very largely upon the efficacy of British justice.

The sentence of four months' imprisonment as a second class misdemeanant was, in my opinion, entirely incommensurate with the gravity of the crime committed. The sentence would probably have been in England two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The sentence has given great and wide-spread dissatisfaction to Foreign and Chinese residents in Shanghai, and the effect of such dissatisfaction is to lower and diminish British prestige in an international community and in a country where British prestige is of incalculable value.

A previous case in which a man found guilty of manslaughter was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour caused at the time an intensely strong feeling of dissatisfaction, and is still, to my knowledge, frequently referred to with deep disapproval.

I enclose a memorandum showing sentences that have been passed by the British Court in China in various criminal cases, and if these are compared with the very serious case first referred to, it will be seen at once how utterly inadequate the sentence is. I shall be obliged by your publishing the memorandum with this letter. It is with very deep regret that I feel impelled to send this letter, as I believe that the Judge of the British Court is personally actuated by a desire to maintain the best traditions of British justice, but I cannot refrain from making this protest, as I know that the leniency in this case has struck a heavy blow against the foundations of our good name in the Far East.

I am, &c.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

MEMORANDUM.

February 1910.

Rex v. C.: Charge of forging a Compadore Order for \$20. Four months' Hard Labour.

March 1909.

Rex v. M.: Charge of stealing cheque for £50. One year Hard Labour.

Rex v. G.: Charge of obtaining goods by false pretences (worthless cheque) of value of \$97. Four months' Hard Labour.

Rex v. F.: Charge of false imprisonment and extorting money by threats. Nine months' Hard Labour.

Rex v. H.: Charge of converting \$3050. Eighteen months.

Rex v. R.: Obtaining goods by false pretences of value of \$34. Nine months' Hard.

Rex v. E.: Embezzlement. Eight months.

Rex v. M.: Stealing \$125, \$49, \$150 and \$130. Nine months' Hard.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR:—With reference to your leading article of yesterday in regard to the above matter, the charge was:—that he . . . unlawfully fraudulently and deceitfully did conspire confederate and agree together with . . . by divers false pretences and unlawful and subtle ways means stratagems and devices to obtain and acquire to themselves of . . . divers large sums of money, to wit the sum of Shanghai Tls. 40,000 and certain valuable securities to wit certain certificates for 45,000 shares.

The accused pleaded guilty to the indictment. Further comment is needless.

I am, etc.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leading article this morning tempts me to say that in my humble opinion the Crown Advocate has rendered the community a public service in bringing to light certain scandals. It appears unfair in response to popular clamour against what the public judges to be a light sentence, to endeavour to put on the shoulders of the Crown Advocate a responsibility for not getting a heavier

verdict. The public howl because the accused did not get two years. How much did they do to bring him to justice? The Crown Advocate is in a certain sense the guardian of that portion of the public morals which is represented by the subjects of the British Empire. He has discharged a most onerous task in an entirely commendable way. It would appear that his duties are by no means complete.

I am, etc.,
Cosmos.

PLAGUE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As Secretary of the China Medical Missionary Association I have received the following telegram from Dr. Douglas Gray, of the British Legation, Peking.

"Waiwupn calls for six more medical missionary volunteers to help combat plague Manchuria for immediate service. Kindly issue appeal to members of Association. Fine opportunity help, splendid work being carried on by missionary and Chinese doctors. Inoculation and proper dress precautions reduce risk very greatly. Government offers Tls. 350 monthly, travelling fare to and from Manchuria, and insurance of Tls. 10,000 in case of death. Chinese Officials and anti-plague organizations actively supporting medical work. Earnestly hope you will get speedy response from among your 400 members. Gray."

Your columns being the best medium through which to circulate the appeal, will you kindly insert it in your next issue. Most members of our Association are so tied down to their individual centres that it is impossible for them to leave. There may be some however who are able to volunteer, and they should communicate at once with Dr. Gray, or the Peking Authorities.

I am, etc.,

Cecil J. Davenport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

By Telegraph from Peking.
Specially Translated for the
"North-China Daily News,"
From Our Own Correspondents.

Peking, Feb. 9.

(1) On the 9th day of the second moon, (March 9) for the sacrificial offering at the Altar of Shantai (Patron Deity to the Reigning House) Tsai Kung is appointed to perform respectfully the ceremonies on Our behalf.

(2) Decree, in response to a joint memorial of Chang Jen-ching and another, (i.e. the Governor of Soochow) sanctioning, as requested, exemption from, or reduction, or postponement in payment of the land taxes, etc., to twenty-eight districts headed by Chang-chao, and also granting proportionate rebates to other districts on account of

crop failure caused by floods and drought alternately in summer and autumn last year.

Feb. 11.

Ing Sing is hereby commanded temporarily to bear the Signet Key of the Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Yellow Banner Guards and Tu Lin-o is temporarily to bear the Signet Key of the Plain White Banner Guards.

Feb. 12.

In response to a memorial of the Ministry of Finance, requesting the appointment of a Chief Superintendent to investigate the Financial Administration of Chihli, Shên Pang-hsien, an expectant Taotai of Kiangsu, is hereby given the fourth brevet rank of a Minister to execute the functions of a Chief Superintendent to investigate the Financial Administration of Chihli.

Feb. 13.

In reference to a memorial of the Ministry of Finance, submitting the draft Budget for the whole Empire, its suggestions for temporary rules and regarding the Yaméns that have control of the Budget, with enclosures of details, for Our perusal; and another memorial on plans for placing the Budget on a permanent basis—Last year, when the Tzechêngyuan passed the draft Budget of Revenue and Expenditure for the present year, and memorialized Us on the same in conjunction with the Government Council, We ordered all the metropolitan and provincial yaméns strenuously to reduce extravagant and wasteful expenditure; and, that if certain estimates are really insufficient, they must specify them and submit details with full explanatory notes giving reasons for excess of expenditure. In all such cases they were to memorialize Us directly and await Our commands how to act. This was done because financial administration is a matter of grave moment and some limit to expenditure has to be imposed. Now We find that all the suggestions and plans as shown in the said Ministry's memorial are tolerably practical and to the point; let them be carried out accordingly.

At the present moment We are improving Our general government and developing Our financial resources. Ministerial and provincial officials have one and all responsibilities. The Throne is extremely impartial to all, and the pros and cons in connexion with this question of finance are thoroughly known to Us.

In future, all the metropolitan and provincial yaméns shall really plan and work with one mind and united strength, and are to pay more attention to one another. In regard to ordinary expenditure and revenue, the fixed amount shall be spent or received with due regard to balancing any deficiency by any surplus, and to the exclusion of all extravagance. When any extraordinary and important expenditure has to be incurred the source from which the requisite funds are to be obtained must be indicated before supplementary estimates can be allowed.

As to provincial affairs, every undertaking has to be financed by the

province concerned. When funds are collected projects may be executed. You shall not by any means utter vain and empty words. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for investigating all financial matters and its decisions must necessarily be strict. Provincial authorities are furthering the progress of the country and there can be no delay in the preparations for reform. Consequently metropolitan and provincial authorities must work together in mutual support, in order that, while no delay ensues, there shall be no reckless expenditure in the reform schemes.

You, Our servants, are expected to make an effort.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Council.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

February 11.

THE MIXED COURT GAOL.

A LARGE amount of latitude has been tacitly permitted to the civil prisoners who are detained on the third floor of the Mixed Court Gaol. Gambling, opium-smoking and feasting have been among the peccadilloes that have been winked at. Since the financial crisis last year about a dozen prominent Chinese merchants have been in detention and they were allowed extraordinary privileges, being, according to native reports "treated with respect even by the Magistrates and simply doted upon by the runners and warders." These men were allowed to supply themselves with luxurious bedding, foreign opium and wines and other home comforts. It is a singular fact that this laxity only became known to Mr. Pao, the presiding Magistrate, as a result of investigations made in connexion with a gambling row in the quarters occupied by the Gaol warders. Some of these warders, it is said, gambled throughout the twenty-four hours except between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. A disturbance between the warders and some braves who wanted to join in the gambling was heard by some of the officials who made a report to Mr. Pao. Three of the warders have been arrested.

February 13.

TAOTAI TSAI NAI-HUANG.

The financial embarrassment in which the former Shanghai Taotai, Mr. Tsai, has been entangled is still causing him difficulty. A telegram from the Ministry of Finance demands his presence in Peking to plead for himself if he wishes to clear his character. The Governor of Soochow has suggested that since Mr. Tien, the Shanghai Magistrate, has been granted leave of absence for an Audience, he should accompany Tsai Nai-huang to Peking.

THE CITY SELF-GOVERNMENT BUREAU.

The Council of the above bureau has published the result of the election of half the number of new Councillors. Fifteen gentlemen were nominated, of whom Mr. Chao Kuang-ti had eleven votes, the highest number.

THE NATIONAL MOURNING.

The time for divestiture of mourning garments for both the late Empress Dowager and the late Emperor, has been fixed by the Government at 6 a.m. on February 16, when the term of twenty-months' mourning will have expired. A notice to this effect has been posted on a board in front of the Taotai's Yamén for the information of all the officials concerned.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

A request which was addressed by the Chinese Government, through the Taotai, to the Senior Consul asking him to agree to adopt the system of issuing licences or certificates to opium smokers in the Settlement, as is now done in Chinese quarters as a check to the evil habit, was courteously refused on the ground that the Municipal Council did not see its adaptability for the International Settlement, as it desires to assist the Chinese authorities in its own way.

February 14.

THE ADMIRAL OF CANTON.

H.E. Li Chuen, Admiral of the Canton Squadron, has also up to the present been General in command of the first six regiments of the central Division of the defensive Land Force, so as to facilitate his work in ridding the suburbs of robbers and bad characters. These arrangements were authorized by former Viceroy. Admiral Li would thus appear to be the most powerful mandarin in naval and military circles.

The new Viceroy Chang Ming-chi, however, is of opinion that since the Government is at present bent upon the reorganization of the Navy, the latter should have the undivided attention of the Admiral. He is seriously thinking of requesting Li Chuen to relinquish his control over the military forces in order to return to Fienmen, and devote himself whole-heartedly to naval affairs.

REPORTED CHINO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

The Japanese Parliament is reported to be willing to accord a cordial reception to any members of the Chinese National Assembly visiting the land of the Rising Sun.

The Japanese Foreign Office has already approached the Chinese Government on this project, at the same time addressing an invitation to the National Assembly direct. As soon as a favourable reply is received, both Houses of the Diet will nominate Reception Committees, so as to prepare a programme for welcoming the visitors.

THE TAOTAI'S MOVEMENTS.

His Honour, Liu Yien-yi, Taotai of Shanghai, left by yesterday's morning train for Nanking on a visit to the Viceroy for a consultation on important affairs.

A REAL FRIEND OF CHINA.

The Famine Relief Committee has been informed by the American Benevolent Association that about 5,000 tons of flour, approximately worth about \$500,000 or \$600,000, will be sent to China as a free gift for relieving the

famished people. The U.S. Government has put a transport at the disposal of the contributors to take this consignment to China. The Governor of Anhui was apprised of this good news, and assured that this gift will arrive at Shanghai next month.

February 15.

AN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A few days ago, a meeting of Shanghai notables took place at the premises occupied by the Tung Ch'ang Company in Nantao. It was convened under the auspices of the district magistrate, Mr. Tien, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Agricultural Association in Shanghai.

Mr. Li Ping-shu opened the meeting with an explanatory speech on the function of such an association, and impressed upon those present the importance and even necessity of some representative body to guide and encourage the mass in whatever reforms China wished to introduce in whatever branch of the people's occupation, and most of all, in agricultural matters. He said: "Common people need guidance, and I am alive to the fact that in our country, with the exception of the literati, who head the list of the four people, all other persons are still generally uneducated, and the agriculturists are almost entirely composed of ignorant but peace-loving men. It is for us, who are either officials, members of the gentry or literary men, to take the initiative, and to endeavour to better the condition of all our fellow countrymen irrespective of classes. Hence to-day's gathering has been called in order to carry out this project by opening a branch of the Agricultural Association as a first step."

Then some draft regulations were proposed and passed by the meeting, care being taken that none should be made that might in any way conflict with the Rules of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce.

Lastly, sixteen members were elected to form a part of a Committee, which, according to the Rules of the Ministry, is to have a President and thirty members in all, thus leaving fifteen vacancies to be filled by elections from the outlying hamlets and villages. Mr. Chu Kai-chieh, polling the greatest number of votes, was duly declared the Chairman or President of the Committee.

The regulations, which were adopted by the meeting, consist of ten clauses and a sub-clause, to the following effect:—

(1) This local Branch is established in conformity with the Rules of the Ministry of Agriculture, etc.

(2) As required by the Rules, a Chairman or President and thirty members have been elected by ballot to form a Committee.

(3) Persons not elected to serve on the Committee may be members.

(4) The Branch association shall be the sole authority on all agricultural matters of this district (Shanghai), and a tract or tracts of land shall be pro-

cured for experimental purposes. Kiangching, a spacious piece of plain lying west of the city, is considered to be suitable for such purposes.

(5) A half-day school, teaching the science of agriculture, shall be opened in Kiangching to begin with.

(6) Lecture Halls shall be provided, but at first lecturers may be engaged to propagate agricultural knowledge in temples, teashops and other public places.

(7) This Branch will open offices in various hamlets and villages to investigate into the nature of soils at different points, and find out what kinds of products they are fit for, how to improve them, and report upon the general condition of the cultivated crops of all kinds from time to time, to the local Headquarters.

(8) Two general meetings are to be held every year, one in spring and one in autumn. Members will be summoned to attend by the Chairman, and reports submitted and read at such meeting, may be convened. Those in charge of village offices shall also attend and make their reports.

(9) At each general meeting, members shall each pay a fee of one dollar.

(10) For the time being, this Branch will only appoint a secretary to handle correspondence, register the names of members and make out lists, schedules and so forth.

Rules and regulations may be altered and amended by a majority.

RECRUITING FOR KIANGSU.

The Army Organization Board of Kiangsu Province has appointed fourteen deputy military officials to recruit new troops at different places. They are to act in concert with the local authorities where recruiting takes place. A Mr. Yien, the officer delegated to Shanghai, has arrived and paid a visit to the Shanghai Magistrate, Mr. Tien. It was decided to enrol seventy recruits at Shanghai, and an office has been established in the "Yes Garden" in the city, where would-be recruits may present themselves and apply for enrolment. No person of low origin or with a doubtful pedigree will be admitted.

February 16.

THE YUNNAN FRONTIER.

A formal Note has been addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the British Minister, demanding to be informed of the reason why Pienma was forcibly occupied. Sir Jordan replied that the presence of the British troops there was necessary as a safeguard against disturbances by robbers; but his Government had not the least intention of holding the place. The Waiwpu retransmitted this reply to the Grand Council, adding that the Yunnan incident arose from ordinary circumstances, that is, a desire to maintain order on the part of the British, whose intention was genuinely friendly and should not be so far misunderstood as to cause anxiety. The Government is greatly displeased at the unduly sensational reports telegraphed to Peking by Li Ching-hsi, who instead ought to have subdued the robbers himself.

AN APPEAL FOR SOLDIERS.

Telegrams were sent by Hsi Liang to the Army Re-organization Bureau and the Ministry of War, informing them of the daring exploits of the Hungbutze at Changchun and of the virulence of the plague epidemic at the same time. He entertained real apprehension that the Japanese might use these as excuses to interfere with his policy. He requested that reinforcements of troops be dispatched to Manchuria to garrison and defend the place in case of emergencies.

THE HANGCHOW WATERWORKS.

Reports of a certain Water Works Company having borrowed foreign capital to assist its flotation reached the Chékiang Provincial Assembly sometime last year. It addressed a note of inquiry at once to the Governor, who promptly denied the report, and promised to trace and arrest the rumour-mongers and bring them to trial and punishment. Now, a Mr. Oung has petitioned the Governor, desiring permission to form a limited company to erect waterworks. The people, being still frightened by former rumours, are somewhat suspicious. The Governor seems also to be an unbelieving man, as he has appointed a deputy to proceed to Shanghai for the purpose of obtaining satisfactory proofs that no foreign funds have been or will be included in the new company's capital, and that the petitioner's financial connexions are trustworthy. The deputy is said to have arrived in Shanghai on the 11th instant but, remained *incognito* as becomes a man on such a confidential mission. Meanwhile, the Hangchow City is still without the modern equipment of a water supply.

THE UNIFICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In spite of several despatches on the above matter having been sent to all the districts under his supervision by the Governor of Soochow through the Bureau of Commerce, not many seem to have made any response. The Shanghai magistrate was again urged to procure the necessary information on local standards, and he sent the message to the local Chamber of Commerce for report.

THE SHANGHAI ARSENAL.

An intimation has been sent to the Shanghai Arsenal from the Ministry of War that more arms are required and consequently more machinery should be bought and more workmen engaged. His Excellency Yin Chang says in the dispatch that purchases of arms from foreign countries by the provinces are of a promiscuous kind, and mostly damaged in condition and inferior in quality. They would be worse than useless in case of emergencies. He has come to the conclusion, after consultations with Prince Tsai Tao and Grand Councillor Yu Lang, that all weapons of war are to be manufactured by Chinese Arsenals themselves in order to secure uniformity as a military essential.

TAOTAI TSAI NAI-HUANG.

Liu Yien-yi, the Shanghai Taotai, has deferred his departure for Nanking

on account of the case of Tsai. The magistrate, Mr. Tien, called upon Mr. Tsai at the latter's residence two days ago, to hold a consultation, and to fix a day on which they are to accompany His Honour Liu to Nanking. The same night, Mr. Tsai invited Mr. Tien to dinner for a further chat about his case. It was decided by Taotai Liu to invite to a dinner at the Bubbling Well Foreign Office yesterday, the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Manager of the Ta Ching Government Bank, Taotai Lo, Legal Adviser to the Nanking Government, H.E. Sab, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and the cashiered Taotai Mr. Tsai. It is said that this gathering was convened for the benefit of Mr. Tsai, who cannot extricate himself from his financial embarrassment without the united assistance of these gentlemen.

THE NATIVE PRISON.

The improvement in the prison system was begun by a new building for prisoners. Now the Shanghai magistrate is bent upon internal improvements, and has written to Colonel Bruce asking for a copy of the rules and regulations of the foreign gaol.

THE HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

We have received the following report and documents for publication:—
Office of the Huangpu Conservancy Board.

Shanghai, January 3, 1911.

SIR,

I. In accordance with the stipulations of the agreement made in Peking on September 27, 1905, respecting the establishment of a Board of Conservancy for the Huangpu River and with reference to our report of October 28, 1910 and previous ones to the Consular Body on this subject, we have now the honour to present the following statement regarding Conservancy work during October, November and December 1910.

II. Staff appointments, charges, etc.:

(a) Foreign staff, Messrs. J. de Rijke, P. Van der Veen, H. C. Maller, H. de Rijke and A. Carruthers left the Board's services, also Messrs. W. H. Swets, D. Brand, Y. Utne, F. d'Almeida, H. Esmeyer, P. van der Lout, C. Kooymans, W. Moret, Th. Westerhont and E. A. Smith.

(b) Chinese staff, Messrs. Ku Hung-ming, Ho Wei-pu, Kuo Tseng-i, Kwang Han-kwang and Huang Wen-mao left the Board's employment also Messrs. Hou Say-nien, Zing Pao-tsao and Chen Hang-shan of the survey department. There were also other minor changes.

III.—Engineer-in-chief's quarterly report. Owing to the departure in November of Mr. de Rijke no quarterly report has been received from the Engineering department. Work proceeded as usual to the end of November, the channel maintaining itself satisfactorily as regards depth and width and the training works below Pheasant

Point on the right bank were partially completed. After that date work practically ceased pending new arrangements.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,

H. B. M. Consul-General and
Doyen of the Consular Body.

IV.—General. On December 28 at a meeting of the Board Taotai Liu announced that he had received a telegram from the Nanking Viceroy stating that the Waiwupu in conjunction with foreign Ministers had agreed to the Conservancy Board becoming a Board for the maintenance of conservancy works under the regulations of the Convention of 1905. Further they had agreed to the appointment of Mr. Hugo von Heidenstam as engineer-in-chief in place of Mr. de Rijke. Mr. von Heidenstam was then asked to prepare a plan of the works he proposed taking in hand, to give a list of the staff he required, and an estimate of the expenditure needed to submit to the Board.

V.—Expenditure. A statement showing receipts and expenditure during October, November is enclosed, supported by vouchers, also a statement showing expenditure from the start to December 31, 1910.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

LIU YIN YI,

H. F. MERRILL.

Directors of the Huangpu Conservancy Board.

Statement of receipts and expenditure during December Quarter, 1910.
RECEIPTS.

Balance from	
Sept. quarter	
1910	143,276 86
A Superintendent: on account grant...	207,091.56
B Unclassed:	
Sundry receipts	6,844.54
C Gain by exchange	
Total net receipts December quarter...	213,936.10
advances repaid	164.75
Total.....	357,377.71

EXPENDITURE.

1 Salaries.....	24,503.75
2 Transport...	3,398.75
3 Rent.....	2,092.50
4 Plant: cost and maintenance	2,952.65
5 Houses, furniture, etc.,	134.90
6 Ordinary stores, etc, miscellaneous	176.89
7 Conservancy works	191,787.76
8 Loss by exchange	535.01
9 Special payments	6.66

Total net expenditure
December
quarter 225,598.87 225,598.87

advances, lent..... 164.75

Total ... 225,763.62

Balance carried forward ... 131,614.09

Total ... 357,377.71

Prepared by A. G. H. Carruthers (sd)
Accountant.

(sd) H. F. Herrill
Commissioner

CONSERVANCY OF HUANGPU RIVER.

Statements of receipts and expenditure
up to December 31, 1910.

Receipts. H.k. Tls. H.k. Tls.

A Superintendent :

on account

grant.....6,172,645.40

B Unclassed :

sundry re-

ceipts 78 222.15

C Gain by

exchange... 6,130.75

Total.....6,256,998.30

Expenditure.

1 Salaries.. 570,725.67

2 Transport 15,751.40

3 Rent..... 33,215.93

4 Plant :

cost and

maintenance 92,631.15

5 Houses,

furniture,

etc..... 36,878.45

6 Ordinary.

Stores, etc.,

miscellaneous 14,820.54

7 Conservancy

works.....5,140,056.09

8 Loss by

exchange... 4,174.86

9 Special

payments.. 217,130.04

Total...6,125,384.21

Balance carried forward... 131,614.09

Total...6,256,998.30

Prepared by (sd) A. G. CARRUTHERS,
Accountant.

(sd.) H. F. MERRILL,
Commissioner.

In addition to the payments actually
made up to December 31, 1910, as
shown on the accompanying statement,
the Board is pledged for the following
amounts :

(1) unpaid balance old Sh. Tael.

dredging contract .. 375,000.00

(2) unpaid balance Fort

jetty contract 39,955.96

(3) principal of 4½

million loan..... 4,500,000.00

(4) interest on the 4½

million loan still

unpaid 3,103,784.74

Total. Sh. Tael...8,018,740.70

(sd.) A. G. Carruthers,
Secretary, Huangpu Conservancy
Board,

THE CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE.

Dr. Samnel Cochrane of Hwaiyuan, Anhui province, a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Church, is a graduate of Princeton University and with his associate Rev. E. C. Lobenstein, a Yale graduate, is very well known in New York, both being of prominent families. Dr. Cochrane's surgical work among the Chinese has elicited admiration among the medical men of America. At the request of a friend Dr. Cochrane has written the following notes on the famine, dated February 9.

You asked me to write for you a statement of the causes of the famine in Anhui and of the state of affairs there at the present time. This I am very glad to do. My knowledge is of course more direct and accurate in regard to the immediate vicinity of my home in Hwaiyuan, but I have recently been through parts of Mengcheng, Koyang, Nanhsuchow, Singpi and Tengyang and have reason to believe that matters are not very different in Pochow, Sichow, Wuho and the adjacent magistracies in North Kiangsu. In parts of this region, including our own neighbourhood, we had four bad years out of the last five and one of these was the great famine of 1906-07. Thus all reserves of grain were exhausted. Our country is one great plain, formed by alluvial deposits from the Huai and Yellow Rivers. These flow between flood banks which are filled nearly every summer. The Yellow River left this part of China years ago, but the Huai still is a menace and often overflows. The resulting flood is not in most places more than a foot or two deep but it kills the growing crops and scarcity results. The present flood however was not from the Huai, but was the result of a tremendous downpour last August in which sixteen inches or more of rain fell in two days. The whole plain was covered from the line of the Huai and Ko rivers north and east. The crops were destroyed and much of the wheat harvested in June was either swept away or ruined by mould in a few days. The inevitable result was plain at once—that a bitter famine would ensue. During September, October and November large numbers closed their houses and travelled southward in hope of finding work, or keeping themselves alive by begging. In a village of one hundred families thirty to sixty fled thus, leaving their homes in the care of their neighbours. But the number was so large that they found insufficient means of support and in November and December drifted home again, a large number, perhaps a third, of them having died meanwhile of hunger and pestilence.

During the autumn there was still a little grain to be had and the scanty stock was made to go as far as possible by only eating two meals of gruel a day and helping it out by the addition of sweet potato vines, and weeds gathered from the fields.

By this time supplies are nearly exhausted and people are daily dying of starvation in large numbers everywhere. The worst of the distress has only just begun and it must go on in a steady increase until the wheat harvest in June. Everywhere one goes on the streets one sees men and women, desperate with hunger, who clutch at one's clothes, refusing to let go and persistently following anyone who seems likely to give a cash. They are not the well known professional beggars, though just as ragged and squalid, but men who have been working and would work if they only could and whose emaciated faces and limbs and tottering gait tell the tale of starvation. Besides those one sees on the streets, we know there are others everywhere in large numbers, equally hungry, unseen because staying in their homes. Through all the country in the magistracies affected are people ordinarily called well-to-do, owners of their farms, who now have nothing for themselves or their children and can expect nothing until the harvest.

I am not in a position to state exact figures for the whole region, but can give you an idea of the large numbers affected from what I know of our magistracies. We are preparing to give out relief to eighteen wards. The largest of these contains twelve hundred families, the smallest three hundred to four hundred. They probably average eight hundred, possibly more and most of them urgently need help. Altogether there are in them some sixty thousand people. But there is much distress in at least twenty more wards, so we feel certain that in our magistracy there are eighty thousand to one hundred thousand people, at most conservative estimates, who are in dire need.

In Mengcheng the distress is more widespread and Mr. Lobenstein, who has been superintending relief there, says there are two hundred thousand in like condition. In Nan Hsui-chow, which is more populous and the centre of the worst of the flood, the number is probably considerably higher. So in these three districts there are at the very lowest possible figures more than half a million people not only hungry but starving. In Singpi things are as bad, though the district is not quite so large. Koyang, Sichow, Wuho, are much the same, and a part of Pochow was flooded also. This only accounts for Anhui; several magistracies in Kiangsu are also affected. So one cannot escape the conviction that the number of starving is nearer two million than one and possibly exceeds the former figure. To feed them for one hundred days, till the harvest, would require at least 4,000 cash or more than \$3 Mexican dollars a day (\$1.50 Gold). The utmost that is even thought of as possible from Chinese sources is something over a million dollars gold.

It seems too horrible to think of this vast mass of humanity left without resource and without hope to slowly perish.

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese News.)

TELEGRAMS from Peking state that Mr. Chow Ping-mei, who was officially deputed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to examine into the particulars relating to the loss of the Szechuan Railway funds deposited in the Shanghai native banks, has returned to Peking. He will soon submit a full report, and, it is said, recommend confiscation of the properties and effects of a certain official.

On the 11th instant, the constitutional Government Preparation Bureau received through the Grand Council an Edict from the Prince Regent to the effect that careful thought should be devoted to the framing of the new official system, to ascertain its suitability for adoption in China or otherwise. The posts of Presidents, Vice-President, Secretaries and Councillors of the Ministries should not be rashly changed in any way. Officials from the fifth rank and downwards must be either dispensed with or their duties must be amalgamated. "The Bureau is hereby ordered to comply with Our wish and reframe it," concluded the Edict. Apart from a President and two Vice-presidents, the new Cabinet constitution also provides for a Secretary-in-Chief, with the third rank.

THE Grand Council has decided to retain H.E. Hsi Liang as Viceroy of Manchuria, and transfer Chen Kuei-lung to a post in Peking, while Chao Er-hsen and Tseng Chi will be appointed to the Viceroys of Chihli and Szechuan respectively.

It is reported that telegraphic advice has been received from Hongkong to the effect that a great increase of the troops of a certain Power has taken place recently on the frontier of Cochin China.

CHEN CHAO-CHING, the Governor of Kirin, has been ordered to send succour to Hulan and to punish the mounted robbers.

LIU TING-CHEN, the President of the Peking University, who made himself famous by impeaching the National Assembly, is now reported to have advanced a step further by launching further denunciations against the Grand Council and other high Ministers at Peking, and the Viceroy and Governors of the provinces. He said that all high officials were so used to shirk their responsibilities that they did not wish to admit even now that the nation was in the most dangerous crisis. If such a propensity were allowed to continue, how could there be any hope of the salvation of the nation, much less its gaining a recognized position as a first class Power?

"OLD LIU appears indeed to be fearless, though we cannot but suspect," says a commentator in the native press, "an ambitious man. Anyhow, he has amply redeemed his reputation of being an upright official of whom it had been wrongfully thought by many that his denunciation of the

Tzechongyuan was not owing to any voluntary impulse but to unworthy motives."

Another telegram has been received from Li Ching-hsi on the aggressive attitude of the British on the Yunnan frontier, by which, he says, difficulties are more increased. He has instructed the Yi-si Taotai (Western Circuit Taotai) to be on guard, and anxiously awaits further instructions from the Government. He also requests that he may be permitted to be relieved of his post, but the Government orders him to remain in office.

THE Antung-Mukden Railway re-construction has been completed and trains were to begin running on the 13th instant.

A MEMORIAL of the Ministry of Posts and Communications reports to the Emperor that owing to the plague measures, the products of Fengtien and Kirin provinces are mostly carried to Tairen by the South Manchuria Railway, whose traffic is daily on the increase while the Peking-Mukden line is suffering immensely in its receipts. A continual decrease is evident from the daily returns, and there must be a great falling off in the receipts of this year when compared with those of other years.

THE Peking officials of Kiangsu Province have again urged the Yuchuanpu to take over the Kiangsu Railway Co's line, as the best solution of the present financial strain felt by the said Company.

PRINCE Ching has again strongly recommended Tseng Chi to the Prince Regent as competent for the Manchurian Viceregal position, while Chao Er-hsen is thought by the old statesman to be well fitted for the Chihli viceregalty.

THE Russian Minister has demanded from the Waiwupu the right of establishing a Russian Consulate at Chientao.

ANOTHER Peking telegram reports that since January last, the Russians have been using powerful locomotives to draw trains full of guns, rifles and other munitions of war towards the East. The unloading of arms has been done in secret during the night. From these rumours proceed the reports that Russia is preparing to assume the offensive, if its demands are not acceded to by the Chinese Government. The Grand Council and the Waiwupu have held several meetings solely to discuss this question.

As negotiations with the British in regard to the Yunnan frontier have fallen through, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, H. E. Liu, has been instructed to open the question directly with the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE Nanking Viceroy, reports a telegram, has granted the request of the Kiangsu Assembly to hold an extra Session for discussion of the "Budget" on and after the 1st day of the 2nd moon (March 1). Telegrams have been sent to members summoning their attendance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

WE have received from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son a handy brochure containing useful information for passengers landing at Marseilles. It includes a railway time-table, a map of Marseilles and details of excursions in the neighbourhood and much other information likely to be of service to travellers landing at, or passing through that port.

THE following is from the "Kobe Herald":—It is reported that Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador to Tokio, and Lady MacDonald, will proceed to England early in May, accompanying Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, who are to attend the Coronation of King George V. Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald are expected to return to Japan in August or September.

A NEW edition of the *List of the Higher Metropolitan and Provincial Authorities of China*, compiled by the Chinese Secretaries of the British Legation in Peking, has been issued by Messrs. Kelly and Walsb. This useful publication has been corrected to October 1, 1910, and bears this time the name of Mr. H. Phillips, Assistant Chinese Secretary. The brief biographies have been carefully revised and brought up to date.

A COURT was held on board the French gunboat *Déidée* recently presided over by the commanding officer, at which three French sailors, named J. Pella, J. Douget and I. Apperri were charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Hongkong Road at 11 p.m. on the 5th instant and with having damaged windows and curtains to the extent of \$12. Pella and Douget were sentenced to eight days' imprisonment each, and Apperri was discharged.

AT 7.35 p.m. on Saturday, a fire broke out in a Chinese dwelling-house No. 470 Sinza Road and the flames spread very quickly to the adjoining premises, so that by the time the Fire Brigade arrived on the scene four houses were ablaze. Several streams of water were laid on and in an hour's time the fire was extinguished. In the meantime the houses Nos. 468, 469, 470 and 471 Sinza Road had been destroyed, and the contents of No. 472 were damaged by fire and water.

AT the Japanese Consular Court on Friday morning, before Mr. T. Nakamoto, Vice-Consul, Shikataro Yashifatu, of No. 297 Yalu Road, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in the premises No. 32 Yalu Road at 10 p.m. on the 9th instant, with having attempted to stab a Chinese complainant with a sword stick at the same time and place; and with having been in possession of a dangerous weapon, contrary to Municipal By-law No. XXXVII. Accused was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

SHORTLY before ten o'clock on Friday night the Fire Bridge was summoned to a

fire at Messrs. Honisberg's garage near the Town Hall. The police from Louza Station had attended the call promptly and they were able to extinguish the flames, but not before two motor cars had been badly damaged and a third had been slightly damaged by fire. The origin of the outbreak could not be definitely ascertained but it was believed that it arose through the explosion of some gasoline. The premises were not seriously damaged.

At 3.35 a.m. on Tuesday a fire broke out in the kitchen of a Chinese dwelling-house No. 599 Miller Road. The Hongkew Company of the Fire Brigade was summoned, but before its arrival the fire had been extinguished by the inmates of the house, with the assistance of the Police.—At 5.10 a.m. a constable patrolling Wuchang Road discovered an outbreak of fire in a Chinese cook-shop situated near the junction of Wuchang and North Szechuen Roads. The constable broke open the door of the shop and found that a pot of bean oil which had been left on the stove was ablaze. He extinguished the flames and no damage was done.

SATURDAY being the birthday of H.M. Hsuan Tung, Emperor of China, as well as the anniversary of the grant of the Japanese Constitution, all the men of war in port dressed ship with the Chinese and Japanese flags at the main. The day was observed as a Chinese holiday, the Customs House and Mixed Court both being closed. The Taotai gave a reception at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Bubbling Well Road, which was largely attended by Consular, Municipal and Customs officials, and also by most of the prominent Chinese in the Settlement.

INSPECTOR G. Matheson of the Shanghai Municipal Police has resigned. This popular officer, who is one of the oldest in the Force, has for a long time past been attached to the Central Police Station, and his departure will bring about next month a number of changes. These, it is officially announced, will be as follow:—Inspector McGregor from Bubbling Well to Central Station, Inspector Macintosh from Sinza to Yangtzepoo, Inspector A. H. Aiers from Yangtzepoo to Sinza, Sub-Inspector Merrison from Harbin Road, to Bubbling Well, Sgt. R. C. Aiers from Louza to Harbin Road.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Thursday week afternoon. The contracting parties were Miss Helena Cecilia Daniels and Mr. F. E. Colchester, of Yokohama. The bride looked charming in a dress of ivory French satin, embroidered and trimmed with lace, with a train, and she was escorted by four young bridesmaids, Misses Marion and Rosalind Liddell, Joyce Burkill, and Joyce Merriman. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell. Mr. and Mrs. Colchester were the recipients of many beautiful presents.

ABOUT midnight on Sunday a fire broke out in a Chinese piece-goods store, No. 412 Kiukiang Road, and

made headway so quickly that when the Fire Brigade arrived both this and the adjoining store, also a piece-goods shop, were well ablaze. Owing to the scarcity of hydrants in the vicinity, the firemen had some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water to cope with the flames and it was necessary to have water pumped by the engines from hydrants in Nanking Road. In less than two hours, however, the flames were subdued, the damage being confined to four shops, which were almost completely gutted, and a fifth shop whose contents suffered damage by fire and water.

ABOUT 8 a.m. on the 9th instant a fire broke out in an upper back room of the store of "Cheap Jack", ship chandler, etc., at the junction of Minghong Road and Broadway. The contents of the two upper rooms, which consisted of paints, varnishes, canvas, etc., blazed up very fiercely and at times the fumes were almost overpowering, but the Fire Brigade, who turned out very promptly, did excellent work and in a little more than half-an-hour had the flames under control. The Brigade was able to reel up at 9 a.m., leaving the coolie corps in charge. The upper rooms of the store were completely gutted and the contents of the lower portion of the premises suffered considerable water damage. The loss was covered by insurance. About 11 a.m. flames broke out again, but were quickly extinguished with the aid of one hose-reel.

A Dinner of welcome was given on Monday evening in the dining-room of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. by H. E. Y. C. Tong and Mr. C. L. Boynton to the newly-arrived teachers of the new Tsinghua Academy at Peking. The guests included:—Dr. and Mrs. Wu Ting-fang, H. E. Chu Pao-fay, H. E. and Mrs. W. P. Chow, H. E. Chung Mung-yew, Hon. A. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Swasey, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Kirton, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Tsao, Mr. and Mrs. Fong F. Sec, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lee. Messrs. H. A. Moran, C. W. Harvey, T. T. Wong, Mesdames C. L. Boynton, C. H. Robertson, W. E. Taylor, Alice Fitch, Mary Ting, Harriet M. Smith. The members of the teachers' party are Dr. and Mrs. Richard A. Bolt, Mr. P. I. and Mrs. Wold, Messrs. Thomas E. Breese, F. C. Eaton, Carroll B. Malone, Ernest K. Smith, Louis Wolferz. Mesdames Katherine P. Crane, Elizabeth Hughes, Beatrice B. Pickett, Julia Pickett, Edith V. Sharpe, Florence Esther Starr, Emma Liggett, M. Isabel Liggett, Irma Talmage.

The dinner was followed by brief addresses of welcome from Messrs. Y. C. Tong, Dr. Wilder and Mr. Boynton, and Mr. Wold replied for the teachers. An exhibition of Chinese juggling, diabolio playing and cinematograph pictures were given after dinner.

The teachers who were the guests of the evening have been selected by the Chinese Government to initiate the new Indemnity Fund school in Peking which is to open within the next month.

INVESTITURE OF SCOUTS.

On Monday evening, in the Town Hall, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. administered the Scouts' oath to nine new members of the Shanghai Boy Scouts in the presence of their comrades and the Boys' Brigade. Each boy was presented to the Chaplain, who was attended by Mr. G. R. Welch, Scoutmaster in charge, by their patrol leaders. The proceedings were carried out with great solemnity, Mr. Darwent addressing a few earnest words to the boys. The following boys were enrolled as Scouts:—H. Rowland, H. Wavell, E. Mears, A. Aires, L. Day, W. Nash, B. Tweedlie, A. Ferriss and R. Nash.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

The coffers of the Chinese Slave Refuge should be materially augmented in consequence of the reading of "The Taming of the Shrew," which was given on Wednesday evening in the Union Church Hall. The audience was large and appreciative, and they displayed much merriment as the many humorous passages in the comedy were enunciated.

Petruchio was very capably portrayed by Mr. H. D. Hutchison. Indeed his reading of the "Gentleman of Verona's" courtship admirably depicted the peculiarities of that quaint love affair. Mr. T. H. Orchardson gave quite the necessary effect to the reading of the quaint phrases of Grumio, whilst Miss Richard displayed much art in her delivery of the part of Katharina the Shrew. Mr. H. Middleton did full justice in the reading of Baptista. During short interludes Miss Emens sang several solos.

THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

This week's "Municipal Gazette" is a very full number. It announces the composition of this year's Court of Foreign Consuls, in which the Consuls-General of Norway, Germany and Italy find themselves associated. No exception can be taken to the personnel of this Court, but it will be generally held to be undesirable on principle that the Court, apart from the Senior Consul, should be constituted outside the nationalities which are numerically the strongest in this Settlement. The "Gazette" contains the Minutes of the Plague Prevention Conference held on February 6, together with the Regulations approved in this connexion. There is another long Minute on the Building Rules for Chinese Houses, and the points at issue between the Health Officer and the Special Committee are set forth in detail. On the subject of the Tramways we learn that the offer of a flat rate for current has been made and accepted.

REMINISCENCES OF CHINA.

The reminiscences of Miss Laurence during her forty-one years in China and Japan greatly interested a large audience at the Cathedral Schools on Tuesday evening. The proceedings were presided over by the Rev. A. J. Walker.

Miss Laurence began by saying that forty-one years ago missionary work in

China was different from what it is to-day. Even the start from England was a very different matter from what it is to-day. In those days they came to China via the Cape and seventy seven days were occupied in the journey to Hongkong. Another week was then taken up in the journey to Shanghai. At that time, however, Shanghai was as hospitable as it was to-day.

After observing that she was the first lady missionary sent out under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, the speaker went on to say that the misconceptions of lady missionaries were not alone confined to Chinese, as many foreigners also laboured under them. After four months' residence in Ningpo, Miss Laurence was teaching arithmetic and geography, but school-work for girls at that time was entirely at a discount. She had to give the children something to come and learn, and the Chinese said that she was only paying the spinning money which they otherwise would have earned.

It was hard to understand why the Chinese could not call us foreigners. She remembered one Chinese gentleman saying, "Foreign devil, what is your name?" (laughter). Another said "White Devil, where is your hat?" and on being expostulated with, he said "Well, well, what are you foreign devils to be called?" (laughter). Those times had now practically gone by.

Illustrating the evangelical work, Miss Laurence stated that on one occasion she addressed an elderly Chinese woman and asked her if it was not well to prepare for another world. The old woman replied, "Oh, yes, but I am so fond of pork" (loud laughter). The explanation was that the woman thought that to prepare for another world she must cease to eat meat. Missionaries found many Chinese proverbs that helped them much, and frequently they were quoted to bring the Chinese to understand Christianity.

After observing that she was ten years in China before going home on furlough, the speaker said that in the three years she was in England she addressed 300 meetings.

Dealing with Japan, Miss Laurence said that she found Japanese a more difficult language to learn than Chinese. The work, however, was pretty much the same. In conclusion she said that all her hearers could assist in the work of Christianity and she begged of them to do their utmost.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 9.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

THE VULCAN IRONWORKS v. SHANGHAI OIL CO., LD.

This was a claim upon a specially endorsed writ for Tls. 1,721.70 for work and labour done and machinery supplied.

Mr. Teesdale appeared for the plaintiffs; defendants were unrepresented.

E. H. Barnett, Usher, stated that he had served a copy of the writ upon the Secretary of the defendant company on January 27.

His Lordship gave judgement for the amount claimed with costs.

B. H. FUHLERS v. THE SIAK INDRAPOERA RUBBER CONCESSIONS, LD.

The pleadings in this case were as follows:

STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

1—The plaintiff is a German subject resident at Shanghai.

2—The defendant company is a company incorporated in accordance with the Company's Ordinance of Hongkong, and was formed in or about March, 1910, with a capital of Tls. 1,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing and working as rubber growing estates three estates situate in Siak in Sumatra and known as Sungei Siak, Sungei Olak, and Loebee Ampoi.

3—In or about the beginning of March, 1910, and prior to the incorporation of the defendant company, the plaintiff was invited by one C. J. Lind, a promoter of the defendant company, to apply for shares in the defendant company, and was shown a draft prospectus setting out the prospects of the company.

4—The said draft prospectus was subsequently adopted on behalf of the company by the proposed directors of the company as the prospectus of the company with two alterations not material to the present claim, and was issued and circulated in printed form on the 18th March, 1910, on behalf of the company.

5—The plaintiff applied on or about March 18, 1910, for 1,000 shares in the company on the faith of the statements contained in the said draft and printed prospectus, and was allotted on or about March 28, 1910, 250 shares for which he paid to the bankers of the defendant company Tls. 2,500.

6—The defendant company was incorporated as a company with limited liability under the Hongkong Ordinances on or about March 29, 1910.

7—The said prospectus contained the following representations:—

(1) The prospectus stated that "the estates are accessible by water, having river frontage."

(2) That A. van Hengst who had reported on the estates was an experienced planter.

8—The said estates are not accessible by water in their present condition and can only be made so by the expenditure of a large sum of money. The said A. van Hengst was not an experienced planter.

9—The prospectus further stated that the following details were taken from the report of the said A. van Hengst:—

(1)—Native labour is obtainable in the district. The prevailing rate of pay is as follows:—men 28 guilders cents per day; women 20 guilders cents per day.

(2)—The trees on this and the surrounding estates show satisfactory growth. In the draft prospectus the

said statement read, "The trees on the surrounding estates show satisfactory growth."

(3)—The area at present planted in para rubber is 500 acres:—57,320 trees 3½ years old; 4074 trees one year old. A further area of about 380 acres is ready for planting and 55,000 stumps over one year old are in nurseries for this purpose. An additional 1,485 acres has been cleared of heavy jungle and is capable of early development.

10—The details numbered (1) and (2) above were not contained in the report of A. van Hengst and are not true.

11—The statement as to the planted area is not true or accurate, but is a misleading version of the figures given as to the planted area in the said report of A. van Hengst.

12—The following material facts were stated in the report of A. van Hengst and were known to the promoters and proposed directors of the company, and were suppressed from the prospectus:—

(1) That the acreage on which the 61,394 trees were planted was 700 or more, and not 500 acres.

(2) That three-quarters of the trees planted on one of the three estates referred to in the prospectus had died.

(3) That the land which had originally been cleared of jungle in each estate had during the past two years been overgrown with young jungle, and that only a small portion of the land originally cleared on one estate was then clear.

13—The prospectus contained further the following statements:—Getah Balam trees abound on the estate, and the Assistant Resident places them at approximately 300,000. Each of these trees is reported to produce per annum between 10 and 15 lb. of Getah Latex obtained by tapping, but up to date no attempt has been made to tap the trees systematically. The Resident expresses the opinion that this may become a valuable commodity.

14—The above facts are untrue. (1) Getah Balam trees do not abound on the estates; (2) the Assistant Resident did not place their number at 300,000, but reported that the natives so estimated their number; (3) the Assistant Resident did not express the opinion that "this may become a valuable commodity." So far as the above statements are statements of fact they are untrue, and so far as they purport to represent the report of the Assistant Resident, they do not give an accurate or fair, but a misleading version of his report.

15—The following further material facts were known to the promoters and directors who acted on behalf of the company, but were not set out in the prospectus:—

(1) That the trade in Getah Balam products had not hitherto been profitable.

(2) That no attempt had hitherto been made to tap the trees.

(3) That any figures given by the Assistant Resident were based on native reports.

(4) That the estates had originally been planted with rubber by a former Sultan of Siak in 1907 and that he had

died in 1908 and that for two years after his death the estates had been neglected.

(5) That the Assistant Resident and A. van Hengst were interested in effecting a sale of the estates on behalf of the Sultan's heirs.

(6) That A. van Hengst had recently been put in charge of the estates in order to clean them up in the hopes of effecting such sale as aforesaid, and that his report was not consequently the report of an independent expert.

(7) That native labour in the vicinity was scarce and unreliable.

16.—The prospectus further stated: "Whilst judging from the reports there would appear to be every prospect of a substantial income being derived from the produce of the Getah Balam Trees, this has not been taken into account in determining the value of the property."

17.—The prospectus did not disclose the profit to be made by the vendors on the sale of the estate to the company which was known to the promoters and proposed directors of the company and in view of the non-disclosure of such profit the above statement even if true, which is denied, was misleading.

18.—The prospectus suppressed the fact that the vendors of the estate had purchased the same from an intermediate vendor for the sum of about Tls. 360,000, and had resold the same to the company for the sum of Tls. 600,000, thereby making a profit of Tls. 240,000. The above fact was material and should have been disclosed.

(19)—The prospectus did not disclose the following material facts:—That the greater proportion of the rubber trees referred to in the prospectus had either died or were unfit for cultivation; (2) That the company did not have exclusive rights to the collection of Getah Balam and other jungle products.

The plaintiff claims:—

(1) A declaration that he has been induced to take 250 shares by misrepresentation and non-disclosure of material facts.

(2) Rescission of his contract to take 250 shares and rectification of the register of the company by removing his name therefrom.

(3) Repayment of the sum Tls. 2,500 paid by him with interest at 7 per cent per annum from March 29, 1910.

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

1.—The defendants admit the allegations contained in paragraphs 1, 6, 7 and 16 and deny the allegations contained in paragraphs 3, 11 and 15 of the statement of claim.

2.—With regard to the allegations contained in par. 2 of the statement of claim, the defendants admit that the company was incorporated under the Company's Ordinances of Hongkong on March 29, 1910 with a capital of Tls. 1,000,000 Shanghai Sycee for the purpose of (*inter alia*) purchasing and working the estates mentioned in the said par. 2, but save as aforesaid does not admit the allegations contained in the said paragraph.

3.—In reply to par. 4 of the statement of claim the defendants admit that a prospectus of a proposed com-

pany dated March 18, 1910 was printed and that the same was issued by Craig and Co., Ltd. (the vendors to the company of the said estates) for private circulation on March 19, 1910, but save as aforesaid deny the allegations contained in the said par. 4 and that the said prospectus was an invitation to subscribe for or take shares in the said company.

4.—The defendants deny the allegations contained in par. 5 of the statement of claim, and in answer thereto state that the whole of the shares in the proposed company had been subscribed for prior to the said 18th day of March, 1910 by various persons of whom the defendant was one and that in respect of the 250 shares held by the plaintiff the full amount to be paid therefor was deposited on March 21 1910 with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the name of the proposed company.

5.—In reply to par. 8 of the statement of claim the defendants deny that the said estates are not accessible by water and deny that the expenditure of a large sum of money thereon is necessary to make them so accessible, but admit that easy access to one estate, which for a distance of four miles is by a river fifteen or twenty feet wide and very deep is at present impeded by fallen trees. Save as aforesaid defendants deny the allegations contained in the said paragraph.

6.—The defendants admit—1. that the prospectus contains the following statements:—(a) "Native labour is obtainable in the district and it is also proposed to employ Javanese. The prevailing rate of pay is as follows:—Men, twenty-eight guilder cent per day, and women, twenty guilder cents per day." (b) "Climate and Rainfall—Both of these are suitable for the growth of Para Rubber and the trees on the Estates and in the surrounding district show satisfactory growth". 2.—That the said prospectus may be read to state that the said statements are contained in the report of A. van Hengst. The defendants have no knowledge of what was contained in the alleged draft prospectus. Subject to the modification herein contained and save as aforesaid the allegations contained in par. 9 of the statement of claim are admitted.

7.—In reply to the allegations contained in par. 10 of the statement of claim the defendants say that the details numbered 1 and 11 therein are taken partly from the report of A. van Hengst and partly from a letter written by H. van Henselaar, the Dutch Official upon whose request the report of A. van Hengst was made. Save as aforesaid the allegations contained in par. 10 of the statement of claim are denied.

8.—In reply to the allegations contained in par. 12 (1) of the statement of claim the defendants say that it is not clear from the report of A. van Hengst and if true (which is denied) is not material that the acreage on which the 61,394 trees were planted was 700.

In reply to the allegations contained in par. 12 (2) of the statement of claim, the defendants say that the trees therein referred to as having died were

not included in any estimate set out in the said prospectus and were not mentioned therein inasmuch as it is expressly mentioned in the said report that they had died through having been badly planted originally and as it does not appear in the said report that their death was due to any fact material to be known.

In reply to the allegations contained in par. 12 (3) of the statement of claim the defendants deny that the same can be read or inferred from the said report and further state that the statement contained in the prospectus, namely that the land "has been cleared of heavy jungle and is capable of early development" was justified.

9.—The defendants admit the allegations contained in par. 13 of the statement of claim, but crave leave to refer to the said prospectus for the full statement as to Getah Balam trees therein made.

10.—In reply to the allegations contained in par. 14 of the statement of claim the defendants admit that the Assistant Resident did not use the words "this may become a valuable commodity" but used instead the words "It may have a good future." Save as aforesaid the allegations contained in said par. agraph are denied.

11.—In reply to the allegations contained in pars. 17 and 18 of the statement of claim the defendants deny that the statement referred to in par. 18, of the statement of claim is misleading. The said prospectus discloses the proposed agreement for the sale of the property to the company and the same was open for inspection by subscribers and contains a full and sufficient disclosure of the price at which the property was to be purchased by Craig and Co., Ltd., and from whom, and the profit to be made by the said Craig and Co., Ltd. on the resale of the property to the proposed Company.

12.—In further answer to the allegations contained in the statement of claim the defendants deny that the plaintiff was induced by the defendants to take 250 shares by misrepresentation or non-disclosure of material facts.

13.—If there has been any misdescription of or non-disclosure concerning the property contained in the said prospectus, which is denied, and if the plaintiff has been thereby induced to take shares in the company, which is denied, such misdescription or non-disclosure is not such as to entitle the plaintiff in law to the relief claimed.

Mr. H. S. Oppe appeared for the plaintiff; defendants were represented by Mr. Loftus Jones and Mr. J. C. E. Douglas.

Mr. Jones said that before the case proceeded he ought to mention that since this action had been begun the company had gone into voluntary liquidation. He and his friend appeared on instructions from the liquidator.

Mr. Douglas stated that defendants formally denied the particulars added to par. 19 of the Statement of Claim.

Mr. Oppe said that he had nothing to say in regard to these points. In opening the plaintiff's case he said that this action was brought under the

rule of law broadly stated in Palmer on Companies, that:

"Where shares, debentures, or debenture stock are subscribed for on the faith of a prospectus containing misrepresentation the allottee is entitled to repudiate the shares and claim his money back, for it is a general rule that a contract induced by material misrepresentation is voidable, and may, at the option of the party deceived, be rescinded, and it made no difference that the misrepresentation was an innocent one." That rule of law being stated it became counsel's duty to unfold to the Court the story of one of the most audacious frauds ever perpetrated on an innocent public in Shanghai, and one which did not derive any benefit from the fact that the names of honourable men were dragged into it innocently. This Company was formed about March of last year, with a capital of one million taels. The promoters were Craig and Co., Ltd, and the firm of Lind and Pitts, and possibly others. Of the capital, Tls. 600,000 was paid to Craig and Co., of which Tls. 240,000 was their profit in shares and cash, derived from the sale of the estates. That profit, of course, was not disclosed in the prospectus. The public was invited to subscribe for shares in this company by means of a prospectus which was drawn up in the offices of Craig and Co. Ltd., before the Directors, whose names were attached, had agreed to become directors of the Company. The prospectus was based upon certain reports.

His Lordship—The pleadings are very long, and I do not know whether I have grasped them clearly. Was there more than one prospectus?

Mr. Oppe said that there were two documents, the draft prospectus, and the final prospectus. The draft prospectus was shown round, and there was little material difference between the two. Both documents were based upon certain reports furnished to Mr. Craig by the person who sold the estates to him—Dr. Nijhuis. These reports were in the main, meagre and unsatisfactory documents. They were, as a matter of fact, untruthful and deceptive. How far Craig and Co. knew that they were deceptive he was not prepared to say, and that was not part of his case. The prospectus, as circulated, did not set out truly or accurately even the facts stated in the reports, and facts which would have militated against the value of the estates were suppressed. All the facts which would have induced people to subscribe were exaggerated. In the prospectus one arrived at a sort of climax of misrepresentation. The properties that were purchased were shown by subsequent investigation to be worthless. The reports proved to be worthless documents, and he hoped to prove that the prospectus itself was a fraud, lent, misleading, and lying document.

His Lordship—Is it necessary to go so far as to prove that it is fraudulent?

Mr. Oppe said that it was not. He would now outline the circumstances in which the plaintiff applied for shares in this company. Towards the end of

February of last year the plaintiff had had certain share transactions with Lind. Lind told him that a new company was coming out, which would be one of the best ever put upon the Shanghai market, and advised him to buy shares in it. Subsequently, he showed plaintiff a document purporting to be a draft prospectus of the company and bearing on the face of it the name of the company. This document gave details of the capital, and the names of the bankers, solicitors, and the secretaries and managers—Messrs. Craig and Co., Ltd. Plaintiff took the document home with him and read it. He was a pilot, and he considered it, together with other pilots in the same office. He made up his mind that the company was a very good one and decided to apply for shares. A few days later he asked Lind to put him down for one thousand shares. On March 18 his business took him up river, and he left a blank cheque with one of his fellow-pilots to pay for the shares allotted to him. On March 18 or 19 the printed prospectus, containing substantially the same information was sent to him, and Mr. Thatcher read this prospectus, and filled in the application form, and the cheque for the amount necessary. He had in the meantime been informed by Lind that in place of the 1,000 shares applied for, plaintiff would be allotted 250 shares. In the usual course, letters of allotment came out. In the interval plaintiff was recalled to Shanghai, and informed that he had only been allotted 250 shares. He was then shown the printed prospectus which he read, and saw that it bore out the statements of the draft prospectus. Therefore he took no steps to stop his application for the shares.

His Lordship—Was it not too late?

Mr. Oppe—I do not think so.

His Lordship.—In any circumstances that is not pleaded?—No. It is pleaded that he did not subscribe on the faith of the prospectus.

Mr. Oppe said that subsequently facts were disclosed quite frankly through the instrumentality of the Directors of the Company, in consequence of which his client applied for the return of his money. Counsel then handed in to his Lordship copies of the draft and printed prospectus, of the application form, and letter of allotment, and of the reports of Mr. Van Hesselaar and Van Hengst which were handed to Craig and Co. and formed the basis of the prospectus. These documents included Van Hengst's report, a letter addressed to Messrs. Donaldson and Burkinshaw by Mr. Van Hesselaar, dated November 1, 1909, and two letters addressed by the same gentleman to Dr. Nijhuis. The draft prospectus was circulated privately from hand to hand among different people with a view to obtaining applications for shares. It was undated, but was issued sometime in March. Copies were handed round to various people by Lind. Counsel read the draft prospectus.

His Lordship—Do you contend that Lind acted as agent for the company?

Mr. Oppe said that there was no company at that time. Lind and Pitts were to receive a share in the large

profits made for the promotion of the company. He did not claim that at that time Lind was an agent, but that his acts were subsequently ratified and adopted by the company. This prospectus formed the basis of the contract between plaintiff and the company. The printed prospectus was circulated on March 18. All the shares had then been subscribed for privately, very largely upon faith in the draft prospectus. There was no essential variation between the draft and printed prospectus, except a paragraph headed "Climate and Rainfall," and some paragraphs inserted apparently on the advice of the company's legal advisers. Both Messrs. Hesselaar and Van Hengst were careful to say no word as to the condition of the trees upon the estates. He did not know whether the clauses inserted by the advice, apparently of the legal advisers, were relied upon by his friends in regard to the question of the suppression of any information regarding the profit made by the vendors. If they were relied upon he thought that they would prove to be a broken reed. There were sufficient misrepresentations for him to waive the suppression of the vendors' profit, but in view of legal decisions which he would quote later, he thought that the profit should have been stated in the prospectus. The mere fact that applicants were invited to inspect the agreement between the vendors of the estates and the company did not do away with the necessity of stating what was a very material fact. The prospectus might be summarized as follows "we are offering to the public estates favourably reported upon by an independent and experienced planter. These estates are excellent in soil and situation, and the trees show a satisfactory growth. The trees consist of 61,000 Para trees planted upon 500 acres". Counsel added that that was a very fair number of trees to plant upon that acreage. It was further stated that certain land had been cleared of jungle, that the conditions as to labour were favourable, as labour was cheap, and that the Company possessed most important by-products, which by themselves would give a substantial revenue. And it was further stated that the vendors were so satisfied with the price received for the rubber trees, that they had not even taken into consideration, in determining the value of these estates, the by-products. That was a lie. Counsel then proceeded to analyse the prospectus and compare it clause by clause with the reports upon which it was based. If the prospectus did not clearly and accurately set forth the contents of these reports he would claim that his client was entitled to the return of his money. The points on which he maintained the prospectus and reports were at variance were: labour and wages; climate and rainfall; planted area, and the Getah Balam trees. Mr. Van Hengst was described in the prospectus as an experienced planter in the vicinity. This was tantamount to representing his report as that of an independent and experienced planter, whereas he was, to

the knowledge of the promoters, a person who was then in charge of these very estates, and therefore had an interest in the sale of them. He was, as was soon discovered, not an experienced planter at all. The *suggestio falsi* here was that he was an experienced planter in the vicinity, and, therefore, had no connexion with these estates. Counsel then read Mr. Van Hengst's report, which was addressed to the Assistant Resident at Bengkales. If one compared his brief and meagre report with the statements of the prospectus it was difficult to understand how some of the attractive features of the estates appeared, while the unattractive features were suppressed. It was stated that the unplanted area was cleared of jungle. The fact that that land was cleared two years previously and the fact that at that time it was covered with small jungle and ferns, was suppressed. Anyone who knew anything about planting would have known that the so-called area cleared of jungle would have to be cleared again at considerable trouble and expense. If it had been stated in the prospectus that the cleared area had been overgrown anyone who knew anything about rubber-planting would have known that it would be a difficult and expensive matter to clear the land and prepare it for planting. The reports stated that three-quarters of the trees on the Sungei Olak estate had died, a statement which would convey a good deal to those who intended to subscribe, and one which was suppressed from the prospectus. The reports also stated that the planted area on the Sungei Siak estate had been overgrown with lallang. It was important to the public to know how far the trees had been kept free from weeds. His Lordship would see from subsequent reports that if the number of trees stated in the prospectus had ever been planted the greater part of them were eaten up with lallang. The prospectus stated that certain details were taken from Mr. Van Hengst's report. Labour and wages came under this head, but there was nothing in this report about either. Nor was there anything about the soil in Van Hengst's report. In regard to the planted area the promoters had juggled with the figures in such a way as to make them more favourable than they really were in the report. For instance in the report it was stated that 738 acres were planted with over 61,000 trees. In the prospectus that area was reduced to 500 acres, which was calculated to give a much more favourable impression. The prospectus stated that a further 388 acres were ready for planting, a result which he could not trace in the report at all, unless it was composed of the missing 238 acres and some others. Further, in the prospectus 1,485 acres were stated to be cleared ready for planting and capable of early development. This land had been cleared two years before, and was now overgrown again. In the reports of Mr. Van Hengst, Assistant Resident of Bengkales, were statements which might be regarded as the foundation of certain statements appearing in the prospectus. But if it had

been stated that these statements came from the reports of Mr. Van Hengst, Assistant Resident at Bengkales, who was not an eyewitness, and not an experienced planter, they would have had very much less weight, than if they had appeared as the views of an experienced planter. Nor did the statements in the prospectus satisfactorily represent the statements of Mr. Van Hengst. Counsel read a letter from Van Hengst to Mr. Nijhuis, dated February 2, last year. He stated that it was very difficult to get local labour, and that they would have to obtain labour from Java. His statement made it clear that native labour could not be depended upon, and his only statement with regard to the cheapness of labour was that a certain estate paid its labourers at certain rates. Counsel would prove that native labour was most unreliable, and that it was a great deal more expensive than Mr. Hengst stated. Then the prospectus stated that the trees on the Company's estates showed a satisfactory growth, whereas what Mr. Van Hengst stated was that trees on another estate had done so. Further the fact that planting was stopped in 1908—as stated in Mr. Van Hengst's letters—was suppressed. In regard to the Getah Balam trees Mr. Van Hengst had stated that native reports estimated the number of these trees at 300,000, but he had never expressed the opinion credited to him in the prospectus, that they might be a valuable commodity. No attempt had been made to tap these trees "systematically" because they had not been tapped at all. The natives always cut down the trees to obtain the latex. Further, Mr. Van Hengst gave clear indications that some years ago the natives had attempted to sell Getah latex, and had failed to do so, as it was apparently a poor substitute for rubber. Then he went on to say that it might have a future. It was quite clear from his letter regarding the Getah Balam trees that he was not writing from firsthand knowledge, and that his estimate of their possible production was also based upon native reports entirely. These reports were submitted to the vendors, Messrs Craig and Co., by Dr. Nijhuis, the original vendor. He drew up a prospectus in which he fixed the value of the estates at Straits \$400,000. It would be most unusual for a vendor to ask less than he thought the property was worth, or to furnish reports that were less favourable than the facts. Therefore these reports should have been looked upon with the greatest caution, and instead of exaggerating their contents, they should not have been acted upon at all without independent reports. The prospectus stated that the by-products of the Getah Balam trees were not taken into account by the vendors in arriving at the value of the estates. Dr. Nijhuis put down the value of the estates at Straits \$400,000. Craig and Co. sold them to the Company for Tls. 600,000 and then had the assurance to state in the prospectus that the value of the Getah Balam trees had not been taken into account. This was very difficult to recon-

cile with honest dealing. It could only be reconciled by saying that the whole of this business was dishonest. It was not stated in the prospectus that the promoters received a profit of Tls. 240,000; that was carefully concealed from the public. Counsel submitted that the result of an examination of the prospectus was to show that it did not set out the contents of the reports as it should have done. It was misleading, dishonest, and suppressed material facts. It was sufficiently misleading to entitle the plaintiff to receive back his money. Subsequent reports had shown up the prospectus and the reports on which it was based in a still more lurid light. After the vendors had been paid the Company obtained reports from Messrs. Mackenzie and Bernard. These gentlemen inspected the estates in company with representatives of Messrs. Craig and Co., Ltd., the Secretaries and General Managers. Mr. Dew accompanied Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. Truman accompanied Mr. Bernard.

Counsel then read extracts from the report of Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie condemned the estates and recommended that they should be abandoned, giving among other reasons that Mr. Van Hengst frankly admitted that he was not an experienced planter; that the wages paid locally were 38 and 32 cents for men and women, and not 28 and 20 as stated; that Dr. Nijhuis knew that labour was not abundant; that the statement that 380 acres were ready for planting was false. Mr. Bernard was more optimistic, but he stated that Getah Balam nuts were jungle products and therefore the natives were free to gather them and they could never be considered a source of profit; and that tin and oil concessions in that district were of small value. Counsel thought it would be wasting the time of the Court to compare these reports with the prospectus. They practically amounted to this that most of the trees in the planted areas had been abolished, and that those not abolished were scarcely fit to cultivate; that the Lobe Ampoi and Sungei Olak estates were not worth cultivating; and that though the Siak estate had some trees, it was scarcely worth cultivating. The Company instead of owning rubber estates owned a block of jungle land which had been cleared here and there for rubber trees which had now died, but which was available for rubber planting if the Company had the funds and patience to wait for another five years for its rubber. The Getah Balam trees were totally valueless, not only because there was no demand for their products but also because the Company had not exclusive rights over them. Mr. Dew's letter, which counsel read, brought out this point clearly, and in the course of that letter he said "in plain language you have been badly swindled." Counsel had no desire to refer to Dr. Nijhuis' position. But as his name was mentioned in this letter he would only make the comment that the person named ought not to be Dr. Nijhuis, but the drafter of the prospectus. Mr. Dew mentioned that Van Hengst was "a

Dutch half-caste who admits that he knows nothing about rubber cultivation." Counsel next read a letter from Mr. Truman, who was a partner in Craig and Co., Ltd. He summed up his conclusions by saying that the Company was very much over-capitalized, but that with good management it should be paying dividends in a few years, and advised his firm not to gamble in prospecting for oil or tin, not to expect any revenue from the Getah Balam trees, and to accept Dr. Nijhuis' resignation. Counsel then read a letter dated October 20 from the Chairman of the Company, Dr. Marshall, on behalf of his fellow-directors, to Mr. Craig, and extracts from the Chairman's speech at the shareholders' meeting held on December 2.

The Court then adjourned until 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming, Mr. Oppe concluded his speech. He said that his client had an interview with Mr. Craig and demanded the return of his money from Craig and Co., and certain letters passed between Craig and Co., and counsel's firm. Craig and Co., stated that a shareholders' meeting was to be held on December 2 and that they could not give any undertaking to bring the matter of plaintiff's claim before that meeting. The writ in this case was issued at once (December 1) the necessity of proceeding at once being that any shareholder who claimed to rescind his contract with the Company must proceed at once and he must not exercise his rights as a shareholder unless he had made his position known. The meeting of shareholders was held on December 2. Counsel proceeded to quote two cases which he submitted governed this case. In re Reese River Mining Co., Smith's case (L. R. 2 Chancery Appeal, page 604) and L.R. 4 House of Lords cases, p. 64. Mr. Oppe then read part of a judgement of Lord Chelmsford from 2 Law Reports, House of Lords, p. 113. An argument would no doubt be made to his Lordship that plaintiff applied for shares on a draft prospectus issued without their knowledge or consent, and on this point he cited Karberg's case, 1892 3 C.D. pp. 1, 8, 11 and 12. In the present case the facts were rather stronger than in the case cited, and the application to take shares was based on the facts stated in the prospectus, and that was the foundation of the contract between the Company and plaintiff, and if the statements in the prospectus were untrue then plaintiff was entitled to relief. Before the shares were allotted Captain Fuhlers saw the prospectus and it bore out the draft prospectus. Had it not done so he might have taken some steps, but the Company had adopted and ratified what had been stated previously.

B. H. Fuhlers, a pilot, stated that in February of last year he had a deal in shares with Mr. G. J. Lind; he bought 200 Batu Annam shares from him. Lind was a promoter of rubber companies. Mr. Lind asked witness if he wanted to invest his money in rubber companies and witness said that he

proposed to apply for some Kotah-Bahroe shares. Mr. Lind said that that company was over-capitalized and he advised witness to wait as his firm was bringing out the very best Company that had been brought out. Mr. Lind gave him the acreage and number and ages of trees, and said that possibly Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. would be the agents. A week later witness inquired of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., and he was told by a gentleman there that he did not think they would bring out a rubber company. Witness saw Lind again and he gave witness the typewritten prospectus produced. Witness was told that he could keep the prospectus until the next day and show his friends, and then say how many shares he wanted. Mr. Lind said that Craig & Co. would be the managers and that probably Mr. Liddell would be one of the Directors, but that they were not quite certain whom they would have. Witness showed the prospectus to Messrs. Seymour and Thacher and they came to the conclusion that it was the best prospectus they had seen. The next day witness told Lind that he would take 1,000 shares, 600 for himself and 400 for his friends if the whole number were allotted. Witness received instructions to go away on March 18 and he told Mr. Lind that he would leave a blank cheque with Mr. Seymour and Lind was to tell him what shares were allotted and then he would receive the cheque. On March 19 witness went to Chinkiang with a ship and he returned on March 22 when Mr. Seymour reported that only 250 shares had been allotted to him. He saw Mr. Lind and the latter said that Mr. Craig would not allow him to have more than 250 shares. Witness found a printed prospectus in his office, and on examining it he found that it corresponded with the typewritten prospectus. Witness received a letter of allotment. The typewritten prospectus witness had produced he got from Mr. Neumann in November last. On November 14, in the afternoon, he applied to Mr. Craig for the return of his money. Witness asked Mr. Craig to allow him to see the reports that had come up from Singapore and Mr. Craig said that he was instructed by the Directors not to show these reports to any shareholders, but that a meeting would soon be held and the reports explained to shareholders. Witness said that he had come to claim his money on account of reports he had received. Mr. Craig pointed out the estate to witness on a map and said that it was the only district where Geta-Balam trees were, that vegetable tallow nuts were being sent up and that Dr. Silva had estimated the tallow at £40 a ton. Mr. Craig also said that the mining rights had been obtained and that the shares would probably be worth Tls. 100 each. Witness said that he had invested his money in rubber and did not know anything about kerosene and so he had better be given his money back. Mr. Craig went to his desk and said "I have shares belonging to the Dutchman which I want him to give up." Mr. Craig said that he

would return Tls. 120,000 in cash and that he would also make good for a certain third party who had left Shanghai. Mr. Craig said that he wanted the Dutchman to give up the shares because of the 500 acres of 3½ year old trees were not there. Witness asked Craig who the Dutchman was and he said "That — swindler Nijhuis." Witness again demanded the return of his money, but it was refused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones.— Witness had never been a fellow passenger with Dr. Nijhuis, neither had he asked him for information about rubber. Witness told Mr. Lind that he intended to buy Kotah-Bahroe and he advised him to wait for the new estate (Siak.) Witness bought some Kotah-Bahroe, but not so many as he would have bought had Mr. Lind not told him about the new company that was to be brought out. Witness reserved money to buy shares in the Siak Company. Witness did not know anything about the rubber industry except what he had read in books. According to the prospectus witness thought that the by-products would bring in \$300,000. The fact that it was stated that there were 500 acres of 3½ year old trees influenced witness's mind, but this prospectus differed from others in respect to the value of the by-products. Mr. Lind when he gave him the typewritten prospectus, said that the printed prospectus would soon be out. They were collecting shareholders on this written prospectus.

Witness, Mr. Seymour and Mr. Thacher compared the Siak prospectus with that of other companies and found the Siak prospectus was the best. Witness worked out the acreage, by-products and the cost of the estate. Witness applied to Mr. Lind for 1,000 shares, but the application form produced was for 250 only. Witness bought some Siaks on April 9, but he had not bought any since. He did not make any attempt to average-up his Siaks; he did not buy any in November. In April he bought 200 Siaks for Mr. Lind, but he only took one hundred and witness had the rest. Mr. Lind offered to buy witness's Siaks, but witness thought it was a "bogey" offer. In April, witness instructed his brokers to sell his shares at a certain price, but they were not sold. When witness saw Mr. Craig and he would not show him the reports, he came to the conclusion that the estate was no good. Witness attended three meetings of shareholders after he had instructed his solicitors to take proceedings; he voted at these meetings. One hundred shares were transferred into witness's name on November 24. There were shares he bought on April 9. When he got the printed prospectus he did not go to inspect the agreements therein referred to. He went very largely on the names of the Directors.

Re-examined.—Witness was a shareholder in the Siak Company apart from the shares the subject of this action.

By his Lordship.—I went to Lind on February 28 because I was told that he was selling Batu Annam shares. I

was already a shareholder in that Company.

W. Langley, U. S. Government pilot, stated that the typewritten prospectus in the Siak Company was shown to him at a Kinematograph show by a man named Roth. Witness and Captain Mann made notes from the prospectus. The next day witness went and saw Mr. Craig and asked for 500 shares for himself and for 500 of Capt. Mann. Craig said that he did not know whether witness could get so many, but told him to give his name to Mr. Ramsay. Mr. Craig said that the Geta Balam alone would pay a good dividend. Witness and Capt. Mann were allotted 150 shares each.

Cross-examined—Witness heard that it was Mr. Roth's business to take the names of people who wished to subscribe to companies. When witness got the printed prospectus he compared it with the notes he made at the Kinematograph show from the typewritten prospectus and he found it substantially the same. The chief point to attract witness was the Geta-Balam trees. He knew what vegetable tallow was and made a calculation which showed that on the statement made as to the trees, they would pay a substantial amount. Witness liked to get into a company in which such men as Mr. Liddell and Dr. Marshall were Directors. The Company was spoken of in the town as one of the best things that had ever been put on the Shanghai market.

W. J. Thatcher, pilot, said that in March he was shown a pencil draft of the prospectus of the Siak Company by Mr. Roth. Later, at his office, he was shown a typewritten prospectus by Capt. Fuhlers. Mr. Seymour, Capt. Fuhlers and witness looked it over and either that night or the next morning he had his name put down for shares. He was allotted fifty shares. Witness signed Capt. Fuhlers' application form at his request. Witness did not sign the form produced. There were several of the forms signed at one time and the Secretary must have signed the one produced.

The Court adjourned until next day Shanghai, Feb. 10.

Mr. Oppe said that in his speech the previous day he stated, or was reported to have stated, that Mr. Truman was a partner in Craig & Co. He wished now to state that Mr. Truman did not become a partner until after the Siak Indrapoera Co., had been formed. He made this explanation as his remarks might have given a false impression.

Joseph Seymour, pilot and head of Messrs. Seymour & Co., stated that the first he heard of the Siak Company was from Capt. Fuhlers who took to his house a typewritten copy of the prospectus. Witness looked through the prospectus with Capt. Fuhlers and they came to the conclusion that it was a good company—a good prospectus for forming a Company. Witness applied to Mr. Roth for 500 shares for himself. Capt. Fuhlers left a blank cheque for his shares when he went to Chinkiang.

Application letters were received; they were told how many had been allotted and they applied for them and paid the money at the same time. Mr. Lind told witness how many shares were allotted. Mr. Lind said that Capt. Fuhlers would be allotted 250 and witness and Capt. Thatcher 50 each. Witness asked for more shares for himself, and Mr. Lind said that he would get witness some more, but he would have to pay more money for them. Later Lind telephoned to witness that he could have 500 shares at Tls. 20 each. Witness took these and paid the cheque to Lind, but he received the shares at the same time as the fifty that had been allotted to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones—Witness understood that the fifty were a part of the shares Lind had to sell for the Company. Witness understood that the 500 others came from the same lot. At the time witness was dealing with Lind he thought that the shares were in the control of Lind, but he found out that it was not so when he got the shares from Craig & Co. Witness did not regard Messrs. Lind and Pitts as the people who were bringing out the Company. He was not told by Capt. Fuhlers that Lind was bringing out the Company and that he said it was to be the best in Shanghai. Witness had not heard of this Company before Fuhlers showed him the typewritten prospectus. Witness heard that Mr. Liddell was to be a Director and also one or two others whose names he recognized at that time. Witness did not know anything about rubber, but he was interested in a great many other ventures both before and after this investment. Witness still held his Siak shares.

Robert Roth, said that he was getting up subscriptions for rubber companies in March, when he was handed a typewritten prospectus of the Siak Company in Messrs. Lind and Pitts' office. Witness went to that office and asked for a copy of the prospectus to show his friends. He got applications for shares and handed them in to Messrs. Lind and Pitts. The typewritten prospectus that was handed to witness by Lind and Pitts was similar in form to the one produced, but not on the same sort of paper.

Cross-examined—Witness asked Mr. Lind for the prospectus. Witness had the names of intending subscribers before he got the form, but he did not send the names in until after he had the typewritten prospectus. Practically all witness knew at the start was that a company was going to be formed. Witness charged people for getting shares for them; that was the only remuneration he got.

Paul Soldin deposed that he had a letter of introduction to Messrs. Lind and Pitts in March. He went to the office and had a conversation with Lind, and the latter mentioned that his firm was connected with the bringing out of a new company. Mr. Lind asked witness to leave his address and he did so. Later, Mr. Lind gave him the particulars of the Siak Company

and witness said that he wanted 200 shares. Some time afterwards witness called at Mr. Lind's office and was shown a typewritten prospectus. Mr. Lind said that he had so many requests for shares in the Company that witness had better put his name down for 300 instead of 200. Witness agreed to this.

Cross-examined—Witness was claiming the return of his money. He could not swear that the document now shown to him was the same as the typewritten prospectus that he first saw. Witness thought that Lind was acting on behalf of Craig.

Richard Neumann said that in March some gentleman went to his place and asked him if he had any money and he replied that he had. He then said that there was a new rubber company coming out and he would like to do business with him with a lot of shares at Tls. 14. Witness asked if it was likely to be a good business, because if so, he was ready to do business.

Mr. Oppe—Was it Siaks?

Witness—I don't know. We did not ask for any name at that time if it was a rubber company and we could get shares.

Witness said that he went to see Mr. Watts, gave an order for 2,000 Siaks and left his cheque for the money. He was given a typewritten prospectus. On reflexion witness had a feeling that it was peculiar for a butcher to be offered so many shares in such a good thing and he asked the names of the directors and Mr. Watts wrote the names of Porter, Dr. Marshall, and some other people on the back of the typewritten prospectus. The names were on the document produced. Witness said that he did not care for the directors, he would take the shares. He put the prospectus in his pocket and kept it. After leaving Mr. Watts' office witness had a feeling that it was funny that they could not get other people than a butcher to take the shares and after he had taken his lunch, he decided to go and see Mr. Craig at once. He went to Mr. Craig's office and there saw him. He told Mr. Craig that he had a feeling that "there is something wrong in your office". Mr. Craig said "What's wrong?" Witness said "Yes, to-day some people offered me shares in a Company which you have to start." Mr. Craig said "It is impossible." Witness took the typewritten prospectus out of his pocket and showed it to Mr. Craig and Mr. Craig said "That was stolen out of my office, but if you can get shares be happy." Mr. Craig then showed him a map and inquired how many shares witness wanted and he replied that he would take 500. Mr. Craig took up a book and put witness's name down first on the page of the book. Afterwards Mr. Craig got him 250 shares. Some time afterwards witness spoke to Mr. Fuhlers about his case and when plaintiff asked him if he still had the prospectus he said that he had and let him have it.

Cross-examined—"I made a good fortune on this Company." Witness also stated that he sold a lot of the shares at high prices and he kept 500,

He sold the last for Tls. 28, Tls. 23 and Tls. 19 and he kept one hundred. Witness said that he got his cheque back from Mr. Watts as he got shares elsewhere.

R. J. Marshall, Chairman of Directors of the Siak Company, said that he was not the first chairman of the company. Mr. Craig told him about the Company and showed him a typewritten prospectus prior to the incorporation of the Company. Witness was shown, at the time that he was asked to be a Director, the reports of van Hesselar and van Hengst, and copies of telegrams sent through the Dutch Consul. The typewritten prospectus was drawn before witness agreed to be a Director. The telegrams shown to witness were inquiries as to the property and as to the right of Dr. Nijhuis to dispose of it. It was on the facts stated in the typewritten prospectus and that the Company was fully subscribed for, that witness consented to become a Director. It was stated to witness that the capital was over-subscribed. Witness thought that one day the Directors consented to act and the next day the prospectus was sent out. The Directors authorized the obtaining of a report on the estate before Mackenzie's report. They received no report except by telegram and this telegram they thought came from the agent of Donaldson and Burkinshaw, but in fact it did not. Witness identified circulars issued by the Directors. On October 20 witness wrote a letter to Mr. Craig as follows:—

Shanghai, Oct. 20.

H. J. CRAIG, Esq.,
Shanghai.

SIK INDRAPORA RUBBER
CONCESSIONS, LIMITED.

DEAR SIR,—The Directors have before them the reports on their estate made by Messrs Mackenzie and Bernard, and find from them that the value of their property and the prospects of the Company have been grossly misrepresented in the prospectus of the Company, for which you are responsible. When you asked us to become Directors of this Company you informed us that it was a splendid proposition, and showed us a draft prospectus similar, except for the absence of Directors' names, in every respect to the printed prospectus circulated to the shareholders. You informed us that this prospectus was based on reports on the estate made by Mr. A. van Hengst at the request of the Dutch Assistant Resident at Bangkalis. You stated that Mr. van Hengst was an experienced planter, and that his report bearing as it did the official seal of the Dutch Government, was of more value than any other report could be. You further stated that you had taken the precaution to have its reliability confirmed by telegram through the Dutch Consul in Shanghai and that you were satisfied that everything was in order. We inspected the documents in question, and presuming the reliability of the people who made the report, they bore out most of the statements in the prospectus. At your request we

attended an informal meeting in your office to meet Dr. Nijhuis, who you said could give us much information about the estates as he was the original vendor and was well acquainted with them. At this meeting Dr. Nijhuis was cross-examined by Mr. Pitts, who was associated with you as vendor to the Company, as to the various details in the prospectus, and his answers to them were so eminently satisfactory as to lead us to form a very good opinion of the prospects of the Company.

A few days later we had our first Directors' meeting and after the Allotment Sheet had been passed, a pure formality, as all the shares were privately subscribed for, you were invited to join the Board. At this meeting we all expressed a desire to have an independent expert opinion on the property before issuing shares, and we instructed your Company to wire down to Singapore and have this done without delay. Our determination to await this report before issuing scrip did not meet with your approval, and at a meeting held April (?) we were informed by our legal adviser that allotment papers having been sent out we were not legally entitled to withhold scrip. You, at this meeting, insisted on the fact that as these reports were actually official documents they must be all right, and you further informed us that you had inquired through the bank as to the reliability of Mr. van Hengst, and the reply was perfectly satisfactory.

The non-arrival of the report we had asked for was most disappointing to the Directors, and the delay has been very detrimental to the share holder interest.

From the experts' reports before us we note that the 500 acres of 3½ year old rubber mentioned in the prospectus, may be practically written off, and that false statements have been made as to the condition of the unplanted area, the cost of labour etc. Mr. van Hengst does not profess to be nor can he be considered an expert planter.

From the letters of Messrs. Dew and Truman we note that there is no prospect of any revenue from Getah-Balam or oil and tin, and that we practically start as a planting proposition on ground which one of the experts report unfavourably on, with difficulties of labour, making it a serious question whether we should go on or not.

All this is, as you can understand, most disappointing to the Directors, and must be made known to the shareholders without delay.

Will you therefore kindly call a general meeting of shareholders to be held on the earliest possible date, so that we may place before them the exact position of the Company.

The Directors absolve you entirely from any complicity in the false statements made about the property, but as this Company was floated by you, and as your profit as vendor amounts to Tls. 200,000 of our capital, we shall be obliged if you will let us know if you are prepared to make any substantial proposition to the shareholders.

Our legal adviser informs us that the Company has good ground of action

against Dr. Nijhuis for fraud, and this being so, you can advise this gentleman that the shareholders will take steps to cancel his shares in the Company.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. MARSHALL,
Chairman.

Witness said that he showed his co-Directors a draft of this letter and it was typed in Mr. Liddell's office for him. There were certain opinions expressed in the letter which he did not think he would be prepared to put in a letter now.

Mr. Oppe—You mean the last paragraph saying that the Directors absolved him from blame?

Witness—I would not be prepared to put that in now.

Mr. Oppe—With regard to "gross misrepresentation" in the prospectus, do you adhere to that?

Witness—I adhere to that.

Mr. Oppe—With reference to that telegram with regard to the reliability of van Hengst,—“inquired through the bank as to the reliability of Mr. van Hengst, and the reply was perfectly satisfactory,—” have you ever seen that reply?

Witness—We were all shown a reply.

Mr. Oppe—What was the reply?

Witness—There were no names on it.

Mr. Oppe—What was the nature of the reply?

Witness—It was a letter from the Hongkong Bank to say that they had received a wire from Sourabaya that the three men about whom inquiries had been made were all of good repute and could be trusted.

Mr. Oppe—And that was shown to you as referring to van Hengst?

Witness—Meaning others.

Mr. Oppe—Although his name did not appear on it?

Witness—Although his name did not appear on it.

Mr. Oppe—Do you know as a fact whether that referred to Mr. van Hengst?

Witness—It did not.

His Lordship—When were you shown that letter?

Witness—It was about the beginning of May I should say. I am not quite sure of the date.

Mr. Oppe—In the earlier part of the letter you said that, “You further stated that you had taken the precaution to have its reliability confirmed by telegram through the Dutch Consul in Shanghai and that you were satisfied that everything was in order.” That is referring to van Hengst's report?

Witness—I did not inquire more than that the telegrams had been received.

Mr. Oppe—They did not refer to the report I think?

Witness—No.

Mr. Oppe—When did you first see those two telegrams?

Witness—In the beginning.

Mr. Oppe—Do you remember the statutory meeting of this company?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Oppe—You made a speech at that meeting in which you referred to an offer from London to purchase the estates for £200,000?

Witness—Yes.
Mr. Oppe—Was such an offer received by the Company?

Witness—Yes.
Mr. Oppe—Was that offer *bona fide* do you think?

Witness—I know that it was not.
Mr. Oppe—What do you know about that offer?

Witness—I know what I have been told by the Crown Advocate with regard to that offer.

Mr. Oppe—In your opinion it was not a *bona fide* offer?

Witness—No.

Mr. Oppe—At the time that you made that speech did you know that it was a *bona fide* offer or not?

Witness—I said at the beginning, I did not say it to the shareholders, that I feared that it might not be a *bona fide* offer. I explained to the shareholders that a communication had been received from a London hotel address.

Mr. Oppe read the report of Dr. Marshall's speech at the meeting, and asked: "Do you now think that it was a *bona fide* offer?"

Witness—No, I do not think that it was a *bona fide* offer.

Mr. Oppe—On December 27 you made a speech to the shareholders. Does that speech represent your considered views of the state of the Company?

Witness—It did at that time. I suppose it does still. Yes.

Mr. Oppe—About the beginning of November various shareholders asked to see the reports of Bernard and Mackenzie?

Witness—I believe so.

Mr. Oppe—Did the Directors decide that the Secretaries should not show those reports?

Witness—I cannot remember definitely about that. It would be in the minutes if we decided anything. I think that anybody who called would be allowed to see the reports.

Mr. Oppe—Capt. Fuhlers called to see those reports and he was told by Mr. Craig that the Directors had instructed him not to show those reports. Is that a fact?

Witness—I would not like to commit myself as to that.

Mr. Oppe—Was not one shareholder shown the reports when he asked to see them—a shareholder by the name of Bell?

No answer.

Mr. Oppe—In your letter you called upon Mr. Craig to return the profits made by him. Did the Directors at any time contemplate proceedings against him to recover—

His Lordship (interposing). I don't see how this bears on the case.

Mr. Oppe—It is only to prove that the Directors ascertained that this was false. I don't need to go any further.

Cross-examination by Mr. Douglas—Witness said that he thought it was about two days before the issue of the prospectus that he was asked to become a Director. He became a Director the day after Mr. Noel. He was told that Messrs Liddell and Noel had consented and, although he had refused previously, he consented. He

asked to see the reports and suggested that he should have an interview with Dr. Nijhuis and he had the interview. That was about March 21. By that date the printed prospectus had been issued. The Company was incorporated on March 29 and the first Directors' meeting was held the next day. There was nothing in the minutes of that meeting referring to the prospectus. The Directors did not discuss the prospectus afterwards. All the Directors were acting on the understanding that the whole of the capital had been subscribed. The reports were placed before them as the official documents prepared by a high Dutch official who had instructed van Hengst to make a report, and according to Mr. Craig this was of very much more importance than a report made by a man viewing it for a rubber company.

Mr. Douglas—The reports are as a matter of fact silent as to the condition of the estate?

Witness—I believe so.

Mr. Douglas—You had this interview with Dr. Nijhuis and you asked him certain questions?

Witness—He was cross-examined on the printed prospectus which was there before us.

His Lordship—Was this after the prospectus had been issued?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—There were present?

Witness—The four Directors, Dr. Nijhuis and a man named Pitts.

Witness further stated that he had seen Pitts before, but had not spoken with him. Dr. Nijhuis made certain statements at the interview and these statements were regarded by the Directors as being satisfactory. Notwithstanding those statements Mr. Liddell wrote to Mr. Craig asking him to get an independent report. When the Directors got the telegram from Mr. Dew in August, forwarding Mr. Mackenzie's report, Dr. Nijhuis was in Shanghai and when he was interviewed he stated that the statements in the telegram were not true. In the agreement for the sale of the property by Craig & Co. to the Company was scheduled in full the agreement for sale by Dr. Nijhuis to Craig & Co. The Directors asked for an independent report very often. At their first meeting the Directors said that they would not issue scrip until they were in receipt of an independent report. They continued to adopt this attitude until they were practically forced to issue the scrip. They were told that as a matter of fact, having issued the allotment letters they could not withhold the scrip. After a long discussion, the Directors gave permission for the scrip to be issued. When the offer was received from London witness said to the other Directors that very likely it was a bogus offer.

Mr. Douglas—You put it forward at the statutory meeting just as it occurred?

Witness—Yes. I said that an hotel was given as an address to reply to.

Mr. Douglas—It has proved to be a concocted thing as a matter of fact, and you have got to the bottom of it as a matter of fact?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—It was written in Shanghai was it not?

Witness—I only know that it originated from Shanghai.

Witness was then taken through the prospectus and he stated that it was borne out by the reports that had been received.

Mr. Douglas—The statement in the prospectus about 300,000 Getah-Balam trees, from the information which you now have is wrong?

Witness—No.

Mr. Oppe—Mr. Dew says so.

Witness—Mr. Dew cannot go through 8,000 acres of impenetrable jungle. Dr. Nijhuis led me to believe that it would be as easy as nutting at home—simply a matter of getting baskets and collecting it.

Witness further stated that the natives residing on the estates had the right to gather nuts for their own use as well as the owners of the concession. Mr. Bernard, however, had stated that there were no native settlers.

Mr. Oppe—Mr. Bernard says that any native of Siak can collect for his own use, and Mr. Dew says exactly the same.

Re-examination.

Mr. Oppe—Had you received an independent report up to April 16 would you have been in a position to pay back the money?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Oppe—And would you have done so?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—When did you first have any knowledge of Lind and Pitts' participating, so to speak, in the distribution of these shares or obtaining subscribers for these shares?

Witness—I cannot remember exactly. It was at least a month after the Company was incorporated. As regards Lind's association with Pitts I did not know that until later.

The Court adjourned.

On resuming, Mr. Jones opened the case for the defence. He said that the Court should bear in mind that whether plaintiff succeeded or failed against the defendants, it would not in any way affect his rights against the individuals who made misrepresentations to him direct. The fact that the Company was in liquidation was a material consideration in a case of this kind. Unless the contract were a voidable contract, it could not be set aside. The person who had the right to rescission on the ground that the contract was void must take prompt action, and do nothing to affirm the contract, and he must also show that the misrepresentations were made by the person with whom the contract was entered into. A contract to take shares was a contract entered into with the Company. Plaintiff had therefore to show that he was induced to enter into the contract by something said to him, or represented to him by the Company. There were two separate classes of cases on this particular point, in the one class the circumstances were that a man had applied upon faith in the prospectus of a Company which had not been formed, and a company

was then formed with objects, for practical purposes, dissimilar from those mentioned in the prospectus, as where a man thinking he was going into a banking concern found subsequently that he was taking shares in a pawnshop. When the company had been formed and there was no allegation that the memorandum and articles of association differed from those indicated in the prospectus, there was a contract between two parties, and the plaintiff must rely upon representations made by the other party to the contract. The distinction he had referred to was pointed out by Lindley on p. 21, Vol. 1 (6th Ed.). The defence proposed to call very little evidence: only that of Lind, who was the party who issued the document to plaintiff, and that of an employee in Craig and Company's office. It was essential for plaintiff to show that he applied for shares on the faith of some representation made to him by the Company. In this connexion the matter of dates was of some importance. About the beginning of March, before the Company was incorporated, Lind showed a document to the plaintiff. So far as the Company was concerned, its only knowledge of that document was derived from the evidence which had been given in this Court. The draft prospectus corresponded substantially with the prospectus. It was not authorized to be issued as an inducement to anyone to take shares in the Company. That there was enormous speculative feeling throughout the Settlement about that time had been shown by the evidence for the plaintiff, and it was generally recognized that to get in on the ground floor of a new company was everything. In many cases, long before shares were issued they stood at a substantial premium. There was considerable talk about this particular company round town, and numerous people had given the opinion that it was a good concern. The Chairman had since recognized in public statements that what the Company had actually got was disappointing. They had not got what they had hoped for, largely because the actual conditions of these estates from the planters' point of view, were not disclosed to anyone concerned. Counsel touched briefly on the alleged misrepresentations in the prospectus, which, he said, would be gone into more fully subsequently by Mr. Douglas. The optimism in regard to the Gohah-Balam trees could not be considered fraud. On the question of suppression of material facts, counsel quoted from Lindley (p. 89). No suppression unless it made what was actually stated a false statement, could be regarded as a ground for rescission. What had been done or said by the Company or its accredited agents must be shown to have been done or said with the object of inducing plaintiff to enter into the contract if he was to claim rescission. (Ex. Parte Briggs). Lindley (p. 96) made it clear that it was necessary that the Directors should have understood that the allotment had been made upon the basis of the prospectus for plaintiff to succeed in a suit of

this nature. Clearly, the Directors knew nothing of this draft prospectus. Before the prospectus was issued the Directors were informed and believed that the shares had been over-subscribed. The prospectus was sent out for the purpose of information, and not in any way as an inducement to the general public to subscribe for shares. It had not yet been shown that the copy of the draft prospectus now in Court was the same as that shown to the plaintiff. Counsel also read extracts from the cases of *Lynde v. the Anglo Italian Spinning Co.* and *Houldsworth v. The City of Glasgow Bank*, in support of his contentions. He then called his first witness.

G. J. Lind, sworn, examined by Mr. Douglas, stated that at one time he was in the China Mutual; now he was engaged with the Wah An Life Insurance Co. He had lived in Shanghai for seven years. In the autumn of 1910 William Pitts came to him and asked for a job. Witness said that he had nothing for him to do. He then said he would like to go to Singapore to obtain rubber estate options, if witness would finance him. Witness financed him and he went to Singapore and acquired options on certain rubber estates, three of which had been floated on the Shanghai market, exclusive of Siaks. Pitts made Dr. Nijhuis' acquaintance about the end of November 1909 in Raffles Hotel, Singapore. Then he returned to Shanghai. Siaks had not been mentioned to Pitts at that time. Witness first heard of the Siak estates at the beginning of March 1910, when Pitts received a letter from Dr. Nijhuis, dated about February 9. Later, about March 5—Dr. Nijhuis arrived in Shanghai. Witness and Pitts were then in partnership—and making money—as Lind and Pitts. Pitts introduced this business to Mr. Craig. Witness financed and Pitts conducted, the business. At that time a number of rubber companies was being floated, and many people were anxious to get rubber shares. People would come to the office, send in their cards, and ask to have their names put down for shares. Witness received many such applications and put the names down on a list which he handed to Pitts, who forwarded it to Craig & Co. Witness became acquainted with Captain Fuhlers through Mr. Hutchison, of L. Moore & Co. Witness sold 100 Batu Annams to Mr. Hutchison at Tls. 13. He came and told witness that he had sold them to Captain Fuhlers at Tls. 13½, and asked him to deliver the shares direct, receive the cheque and give him (Mr. Hutchison) his cheque for Tls. 50. Captain Fuhlers asked witness if he heard of any new company coming out to put his name down for 600 to 1,000 shares. Witness delivered the Batu Annams to plaintiff in his (witness's) office. Plaintiff came to witness's house one day and asked whether any new companies were coming out. Witness told him that a good one would probably be coming out soon. When he called at the office witness showed him the draft prospectus. He asked to have his name put down for 1,000 shares and if any were allotted,

the advice was to be sent to Mr. Seymour. Pitts gave witness the draft prospectus. He believed that Pitts obtained it from Craig's office. The allotment of Captain Fuhlers' shares came from Mr. Craig's office to Pitts. A number of allotment letters came from Craig's office to Pitts. They arrived at the office open, and were forwarded by witness. Subsequently on April 9 witness bought 100 Siak shares from plaintiff for Tls. 33. Plaintiff got these shares from Mr. Vida; he would not sell his own as he would rather wait for a better price. Witness never advised plaintiff about buying rubber shares at all, but he spoke to witness a good deal about other companies. At that time everyone else—not witness only—thought that Siaks was the best Company. He might have told plaintiff that he thought so. He also told him that Craig & Co., were bringing this company out, but did not tell him anything about the Directors. The copy of the draft prospectus in Court was not the one he had had in his possession, but the wording was about the same. Witness lent a copy one day to Mr. Roth, and also to a Mr. Watts. He showed it to plaintiff, but did not lend it to him.

Cross-examined—Witness was no longer in partnership with Pitts. Pitts sent telegrams to Dr. Nijhuis regarding the Siak estate before Dr. Nijhuis' arrival here. Pitts offered to buy them, but Nijhuis would not accept the cabled offer. Witness and Pitts met him on the jetty on his arrival. At that time witness had made no arrangement with Craig & Co. for floating a company before Dr. Nijhuis' arrival, as he did not know Craig at that time. The following day Pitts and Nijhuis went to see Craig and Craig & Co. decided to float the company. Pitts negotiated the whole business with Craig; witness never went into Craig's office. At the end of May, Pitts brought in 10,000 shares for the firm. There were three partners in the firm: witness, Pitts and Dr. Ransome. About the middle of March, Pitts showed witness Craig's letter in regard to the division of promotion profits. Witness knew in March that Pitts would get 10,000 shares if the Company was floated. He knew that as soon as the letter was received from Mr. Craig, but not at the time of his conversations with plaintiff.

His Lordship—What was the date of that letter?

Mr. Oppe said that all the documents that were exhibits in the criminal trial were in the Crown Advocate's office. He was informed by Mr. McKean that this letter was dated March 1.

His Lordship adjourned the case until Monday, at 10.30 and asked Mr. McKean to see that the documents were in Court.

February 13.

G. J. Lind; in further cross-examination by Mr. Oppe, said that at present he was carrying on business as a merchant. While he was in partnership with Pitts and Dr. Ransom, Pitts promoted several rubber companies. Witness had his first interview with

plaintiff at the beginning of March. The firm first got details of the Siak estates in the middle of March. The arrangement to share the profits of the flotation with Mr. Craig was made in March. Witness handed over all his papers dealing with the Siak estate to the Crown Advocate. Mr. Fuhlers bought 200 Batu Annam shares from witness—the first 100 through Mr. Hutchison. These shares were all in Dr. Ransom's name. He witnessed Dr. Ransom's signature on the transfer. Plaintiff paid witness Tls. 2,750 for these shares. (Cheque produced, dated February 28.) Witness's interview with Captain Fuhlers was about March 3 to take delivery of 100 of the shares. The cheque was handed to witness when plaintiff took delivery of the shares. Plaintiff wrote the cheque in witness's office. At the time of this interview witness had not particulars of the Siak estates. Witness obtained a copy of the letter from Mr. Craig to Pitts in regard to sharing the profits, from Mr. Craig, and handed it to the Crown Advocate. (Copy of letter, dated March 1, produced and identified.) Pitts had taken away the original. Dr. Nijhuis sent particulars of the Siak estates, to Pitts, in a letter dated February 10. This letter contained Van Hengst's and Van Henselaar's reports, and a draft prospectus. On receipt of this letter witness's firm telegraphed to Dr. Nijhuis at Hongkong to obtain the option for the purchase of the Siak estates. This occurred prior to receiving this letter from Mr. Craig. The cable to Dr. Nijhuis at Hongkong was sent with witness's knowledge. Witness did not read the reports that come from Dr. Nijhuis, but he read the latter's letter and draft prospectus. (The latter was produced and identified by witness.) Witness's firm offered Straits \$370,000 for the purchase of these estates. Witness admitted that in February he knew enough of the estates to offer Straits \$370,000 for them.

His Lordship—You said "it was not in February, but in the middle of March, that I knew about these estates." That is not true, Be careful. You are here on oath, not to tell lies.

Witness—I didn't tell lies.

His Lordship—Yes, you did. That was not true, and you did not misunderstand the question.

Witness said that he said something about bringing out a new Company to Capt. Fuhlers at his first interview, but did not mention the name. He told plaintiff to come again later on and he would be given further information. When Capt. Fuhlers came back witness showed him the draft prospectus drawn up by Craig & Co. He asked to be allowed to take the prospectus to show to his friends, but witness declined to let him have it, as he had only one copy. Witness did not lend plaintiff a copy at any time. He lent his copy to Mr. Watts and Mr. Roth. The latter must have made a copy. Mr. Roth asked if he could underwrite some business for a small commission. Witness gave him a copy of the prospectus, and paid him a small

commission. Pitts asked witness to assist in placing the shares. If the company were floated witness's firm was to receive 10,000 shares. Witness showed the draft prospectus to Dr. Kreig and Mr. Soldin. Mr. Seymour applied for his shares through Mr. Roth. Mr. Seymour was so anxious to get shares that he bought 500 shares out of 600 witness had at his disposal, at a Tls. 10 premium. Nearly everyone at that time had a high opinion of the company. Witness obtained the 600 shares from Mr. Ramsay of Craig & Co. They were allotted to witness on two allotment letters—one for 500 and one for 100 shares. Witness gave the allotment letter for the 500 to Mr. Seymour. Witness prepared a list of subscribers for Siak shares, which he handed over to Pitts, who gave it to Craig & Co. He handed back his copy of the draft prospectus to Pitts. Captain Fuhlers came in to witness's office nearly every day. When he was shown the prospectus he asked to be put down for 600 shares. A day or two later he came in again and said, "Make it a thousand." Then, about March 17, he came in and said that he was going away and asked witness to notify Mr. Seymour how many shares were allotted to him. Pitts received lists from Craig & Co. showing the number of shares applied for and the number allotted. Witness then handed over the application forms to those who had applied for shares, filled in with the number of shares that would be allotted. With these application forms cheques had to be paid into the Hongkong Bank by March 21. The printed prospectus was sent out with these forms. Witness did not know who wrote or printed the prospectus.

Re-examined by Mr. Douglas—Pitts did all the work in this matter. Witness's firm was trying to get as many options as possible upon other companies. About the beginning of March, witness's firm had two more "strings to its bow" Witness would have put down names for either of those two companies.

Alexander Louise Pereira, sworn, stated that he was a clerk in the employ of Craig & Co., Ltd. The number of shares written in the allotment form was in his handwriting. This concluded the evidence for the defence.

Plaintiff was then recalled by his Lordship. He said that some of his share dealings were in connexion with Messrs. Seymour and Thacher.

One of the witnesses spoke of the list which represented the names of a good many pilots. Were you working together or separately?—My name was not on that list.

Your investments in the Company were only in connexion with Mr. Seymour and Mr. Thacher?—I had nothing to do with Mr. Seymour in these shares. My shares were all for myself. I applied for 1,000. I wanted 600. If I were allotted more Mr. Seymour would take them himself.

Did you expect to get the whole amount of your application allotted to you?—At that time I did, because I

arranged with the bank to have Tls. 6,000 ready.

In closing the case for the defence Mr. Douglas said that his friend Mr. Jones had dealt so fully with the law of the subject in his opening, that he proposed to deal principally with the facts. The position of the liquidator was that this claim was made by one of the shareholders, and that he had to be absolutely satisfied that the claim was a just one, because it was one which would give the plaintiff a preference over the other creditors. Counsel then turned to the question of the alleged misrepresentations in the prospectus.

His Lordship drew counsel's attention to Dr. Marshall's statement in his letter to the effect that the prospects of the Company had been grossly misrepresented in the prospectus.

Mr. Douglas said that he was dealing with the draft prospectus. In spite of what Dr. Marshall had said he was going to suggest that the actual material misrepresentations did not amount to very much, and it was a question for his Lordship whether they were material. The point he wished to make was that the misrepresentations alleged in the plaintiff's particulars were not facts which subsequent investigation proved to be false. The real disappointment with regard to this company was the condition of the estates. That was exactly the point which has caused such a crisis in Shanghai. The commercial community here had gone in for a commodity of which it knew nothing, and had bought the estates by description.

His Lordship—The point is who has got to pay for the mistake at the present time.

Mr. Douglas said that with one exception there was practically no statement at all in the prospectus in regard to the material point of the condition of the estates.

His Lordship remarked that there was also the material point of Mr. Van Hengst being described as an expert planter.

Mr. Douglas submitted that the only material point, and that occurred only in the printed prospectus, was that under "climate and rainfall" it was stated that "trees on the estates and in the surrounding country show satisfactory growth." The real reason why there was so much disappointment in regard to these estates was that the condition of the estates, whether intentionally or fraudulently, he could not say, was carefully concealed. The draft prospectus which the plaintiff saw, and on which he subscribed did not contain this misrepresentation as to the condition of the estates. This discrepancy between the draft and printed prospectus never appeared to have been called to plaintiff's attention. The draft prospectus merely said that the trees on the surrounding estates had shown satisfactory growth. That statement occurred in one of Van Henselaar's letters. Counsel suggested that some ingenious person inserted the word "and" between "estates" and "in" in the printed prospectus. As regards Van Hengst

being described as an experienced planter his report merely contained statements of fact. Counsel went on to argue that the alleged misrepresentations regarding the acreage under rubber, and the waterways, were not material. In regard to the price of labour, by mistake the rates had been described as 20 and 28 cents instead of 32 and 38. The Getah Balam trees, upon which Mr. Oppe relied so much as one of the misrepresentations, undoubtedly played a very serious part in what had proved to be a very disappointing proposition. But it was an old dodge in company promoting to promote companies to work commodities of which no-one knew anything. His Lordship would decide whether there was any definite representation that the Company would derive revenue from these trees.

His Lordship—You say it is a window dressing.

Mr. Douglas maintained that there was no misrepresentation as to the probable number of these trees upon the estates, or as to their yield. He understood that Mr. Van Hengst was a half-caste who had done work in Siak for the Sultan, but who had certainly had no scientific training. So much for the alleged misrepresentations. What the defence relied upon was the question whether the Court could say that the prospectus formed the basis of the contract between the company and the plaintiff, and whether plaintiff relied upon it. If a man made an offer to take shares in a company upon the basis of certain terms, and that offer was accepted upon that basis, then a contract was made, and if the terms upon which the offer was made and accepted were not true, he was entitled to rescission. But the Court had to be satisfied that the offer in this case was made upon the basis of the prospectus, and that it was in fact accepted upon the basis of the prospectus. In reply to his Lordship counsel admitted that up to March 28 the contract was executory. The real question was whether the contract was accepted on the basis of the prospectus. It was very easy for the plaintiff to say that he read through the prospectus and made a contract upon the basis of that prospectus. Counsel submitted that what he really did was to make an offer to take shares in a rubber company. He was taking shares in many rubber companies at that time, and he asked Lind to put his name down for shares in a rubber company. He asked Lind's advice about Kota Bahroes, and Lind told him that he was bringing out a better company. Plaintiff took shares in every rubber company he could get hold of. Mr. Seymour was so anxious to get shares that he bought an allotment letter at Tls. 10 premium. But Mr. Seymour looked upon that as a conclusive contract. Lind had no authority to puff this company, and the Directors joined the Board on the understanding that all the shares had been privately subscribed for. Dr. Marshall had stated that he never authorized the issue of this prospectus. On the question whether plaintiff and the company had really made a contract on the basis

of the prospectus, counsel cited the case of *Lynde v. the Anglo-Italian Hemp Co.*, and the new edition of Buckley on the Companies' Acts, p. 90.

His Lordship—You must connect the Directors with the representations or otherwise you cannot connect the company with the misrepresentation.

Mr. Oppe submitted that it was not necessary to go as far as that. There was the question of authorized agents, either authorized at the time or by subsequent ratification.

Mr. Douglas said that Dr. Marshall agreed to become a director one day and the prospectus went out the next. The contract was probably formed on March 18, and was executory until the scrip was issued. On the alleged misrepresentation that the trees were planted on an area of 500 instead of 737 acres counsel submitted that it would be very much better if the trees were not planted quite so closely as indicated by the statement that they were all within an area of 500 acres. Plaintiff had stated that he subscribed on the faith of the draft prospectus, and that he would not have done so if he had not known that there would be good men upon the Board. The names of the Directors did not appear in the draft prospectus. Plaintiff was content to rely upon outside rumours as to names of the Directors, and to take the risk that the Board might go through the prospectus and decide that it was not correct and issue another. Counsel submitted that plaintiff bought his shares as an adventurer. Finally there was the question whether he was not debarred from his remedy by acquiescence, ratification or delay.

Mr. Oppe objected that this defence should have been pleaded.

Mr. Douglas maintained that it was covered by par. 13 of the defence. Plaintiff was not entitled to rescission of the contract if he were estopped by acquiescence, or ratification. He had been offered Tls. 33½ for his shares, and only refused that price because it was not as high as he wanted. Finally, counsel submitted that plaintiff had ample information upon which to instruct his counsel to frame this action months ago.

Mr. Oppe, in closing the case for the plaintiff, said that the proceedings had thrown a lurid light upon the manner in which company promotion was carried on in Shanghai during the early part of that year. He proposed to deal with his case under four heads: did plaintiff rely upon the prospectus; did the prospectus contain material misrepresentations or suppressions; was plaintiff debarred by laches; and was the draft prospectus binding upon the company? He would take the first two points together. It seemed to him inconceivable that anyone could say that the prospectus was not a false document, and a jury of reasonable men must say that in its inception the prospectus was untrue. The question of what constituted a false prospectus had been thoroughly dealt with in many cases. On this point and on the suppression of material facts he read extracts from Lord

Halsbury's judgment in the case of *Aaron's Reefs v. Twiss* (1896 A. C., 273-9.) Counsel then commented upon the non-disclosure of the vendors' profits and the statement that the Getah Balam trees had not been taken into consideration in arriving at the value of the estates. The Court had evidence that the original vendor, Dr. Nijhuis sold the estates at Straits \$360,000, and valued them at \$400,000 in the same currency. The intermediary vendors, Craig & Co., sold the estates to the Company for Tls. 600,000, thus making a profit of Tls. 240,000, and yet it was stated in the prospectus that the value of the Getah Balam trees had not been taken into account. The profit made by the vendors was, under English law, a material fact, and under the Companies Acts of 1901, since that date they had to be disclosed at home. It was true that this Company was registered under the Hongkong Ordinances, but Counsel thought he could cite decisions prior to 1901 where the Courts had held that non-disclosure of a large profit was suppression of a material fact. His view was that there had been fraud in connexion with this company from beginning to end.

His Lordship—You do not allege fraud on the part of the Directors?

Mr. Oppe—Not at all. The Directors had no hand in preparing the prospectus at all, and that relieves them of the charge of fraud.

Counsel went on to say that he did allege fraud against the promoters. Misrepresentation or suppression of a material fact was not corrected by an invitation to another party to look at a document, as was held in the case of *Arnison v. Smith* (41, C. D., p. 340). Lord Halsbury, in his judgment in this case also dealt with the question of cross-examination of witnesses in regard to their mental impressions of each statement in the prospectus.

At this stage the Court adjourned until 2 p.m.

When the Court resumed, Mr. Oppe said that his next point was the non-disclosure of the profit made by the immediate vendor. Counsel did not propose to deal with this point at very great length, but he did hope that after this case no prospectus would ever be issued in Shanghai where the profits of the promoter were not stated. In English law it was a very material fact.

His Lordship said that it would be a very nice question here which law would apply.

Mr. Oppe referred his Lordship to cases where it was held that the promoter was bound to disclose his profit or to equip the Company with an independent Board of Directors. He read from "Hamilton on Companies" page 380 (2nd ed.) and cited the cases referred to. His next point was: Was there anything in the prospectus which could have indicated to a subscriber that the promoter was making any profit at all? He said that there was not. Coming to the facts: Did the plaintiff rely on the prospectus? There was a pretty clear consensus of evidence on that point; that the plaintiff went through

the prospectus and also read it with other people. Lind admitted that the plaintiff did read the prospectus before applying for shares, but he said that he did not give a copy of the prospectus to Fuhlers. But there was the evidence that Fuhlers took the prospectus to other witnesses. There was no evidence against these witnesses' clear statement that they bought the shares on the prospectus.

Was there misrepresentation in the prospectus? There, counsel submitted, his Lordship had to read the prospectus in the light of actual facts, in the light of the subsequent history of the Company and in the light of the legal decisions which counsel had read to his Lordship. Was the prospectus an honest document? Counsel submitted that it was not, but that it was drawn fraudulently to induce people to put their money into this company.

His Lordship—In consequence of the somewhat strong remarks that you have made with regard to this Company being fraudulent from its inception, in justice to everybody and it may be to the Court itself, I have looked into what was said on a previous occasion when a case came into Court last week. I find that no suggestion of fraud of any kind on the part of the promoters, or at all events on the part of Craig, was made until this case came into Court. I should like to refer to this because I cannot go into this question unless there is some evidence. I have no reason to think that there is any evidence. What the Crown Advocate said in his address to the Court, as it is reported in the "N.-C. Herald" which is, so far as my memory serves me, correct was as follows:—"The case for the Crown in the lower Court. . . was not that he conspired to obtain money which might never have been due to him, but that he conspired with Pitts—the Directors then being somewhat anxious as regards the estate and the receipt of the report—he conspired with Pitts at that moment to have a telegram of this sort arranged for, which would hasten and make sure the completion of this agreement, and the payment to him and to Pitts of the money and shares which they might not otherwise have obtained. It was not a conspiracy to put off on the Directors an estate which might or might not prove remunerative." Of course what the Crown Advocate thought was correct does not dispose of what you are entitled to say to-day, but I shall not assume that what he thought was correct was incorrect. Later on he goes on to say that the accused probably thought that the estate would turn out to be a good one. In his speech Mr. Macleod said that Mr. Wilkinson had already made it clear that "he did not suggest that Mr. Craig was trying to get something he might not otherwise have got." I only mention that to show that this is the first time that the Court has heard anything whatever of these suggestions of fraud, and I am now not entitled to go into that unless there are very strong reasons for doing so, especially as they do not seem to be material to this action.

Mr. Oppe—I have to thank your Lordship for drawing my attention to these statements which have been in my mind during the whole progress of this case. To my mind it was not material to the particular charge which was then before the Court as to whether the prospectus or the Company was founded on fraud or not, but I think that these facts ought to have been the foundation of a charge, or should have been disclosed to your Lordship, and it is very possible that the Crown Advocate ought to have gone into them. Of course I am not barred from going into them. I have led evidence to show that whether or not it was fraudulent in its inception, it became so before long, and that, to my mind, is a very strong argument that there was fraud at the inception. I do not rely on that. Into the Crown Advocate's reasons for not bringing these facts before your Lordship at that trial, it is not necessary for me to go at present.

His Lordship—No.

Mr. Oppe.—But it is quite possible that there are reasons for his not going into them—there may have been reasons quite unconnected with that particular charge, and which ought not to embarrass me in the least.

His Lordship—I do not wish to embarrass you, Mr. Oppe. But no fraud has been proved.

Mr. Jones—Or alleged.

His Lordship—At any time—fraud that would be material in point of time in this case.

Mr. Oppe—As regards the question of fraud, first of all the vendor comes up to Shanghai with reports in his pocket which have proved to be delusive. These reports without any inquiry whatsoever are dished up into a prospectus upon which the public are asked to subscribe for shares. That prospectus does not even quote these reports accurately, but, as I said in my opening, it suppresses everything that was against the prospects of the company and exaggerates everything which was in its favour. No inquiry was made as to the value of the reports which the vendor brought with him, and it was apparent to the promoters that these reports were very nearly valueless, although they are represented as reports by an independent expert. The Company being launched with this prospectus, the directors wished to have an independent report. They are put off; they are not allowed to see an independent report. They inquire into the standing of van Hengst, and a very mean, deliberate piece of trickery is played on them in regard to a letter from the bank which is put before the directors as referring to van Hengst but which does not refer to van Hengst at all. You have the telegram which was the subject of the criminal proceedings before you. We also have the telegram from London which was a bogus one. Upon this point I do not think anyone can refrain from saying that there was fraud from beginning to end of the company. What the promoters should have done was to have seen that these reports were reliable. They ought to have satisfied

themselves what was true. They ought to have disclosed to the shareholders who these reports came from. They ought not to have said that things were in reports, and the directors ought to have obtained the independent report they wanted. Had they obtained the independent report which they afterwards obtained the directors would have returned the application money—Dr. Marshall in the box said that if they had obtained the report which they did obtain afterwards they would have been able to return the cash—and then the promoters would never have got the huge profit which they expected to get. It appears to my mind that the motive for all this was avarice, and that the object was to play upon the weakness and frailty of the speculative public and defraud them of their money. That the whole thing was of a fraudulent and misleading nature is the only conclusion that I can come to. I can quite conceive that to Dr. Marshall and the other Directors it would not seem to be any harm to cut down the area in which those alleged trees were said to have existed. But there was harm, because you value an estate by the number of trees to the acreage and if there is a small number of trees on a large estate then the area is not well planted.

Mr. Oppe proceeded to refer to van Henselaar's report and said that subsequent reports showed that this report was one in which reliance ought not to have been placed, but even the statements in van Henselaar's report were not contained in the prospectus. As to van Hengst's report, the statements with regard to the bad planting and the dirty condition of the land at Sangei Olak were suppressed in the prospectus.

His Lordship—They took off the number of trees.

Mr. Oppe—And the acreage. Why don't they say in the prospectus what van Hengst says in the report. From the prospectus as it stands at present a reasonable man would infer that there are 61,000 trees. The latest report says that most of the trees have died and those left are not worth calculating.

Counsel proceeded to refer to other items in the prospectus which he said garbled the report with regard to Getah-Balam. He read extracts from

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clark's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

Messrs. Dew and Truman's letters, as to the question of native labour, concluding "I do not think anybody could acquit the draughtsman of having acted, at the best, with criminal recklessness, and, perhaps, with intentional misrepresentation." He argued that the Company could not disassociate itself from the actions of the promoters; the Company had adopted and taken over the provisional acceptance of the promoter. Fublers's application for shares was made conditional upon the facts as stated in the prospectus.

His Lordship reserved judgement.

February 10.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
C.M.G., Assistant Judge.

WOO SUNG-CHONG v. W. H. PIERCE.

This was a claim for Tls. 146 advanced to the defendant by the plaintiff as compradore, in August, 1910.

The defendant was allowed until the end of the month for the payment of the money.

BOOTA SINGH v. SAREY DIN.

In this claim for \$70 on a promissory note dated September, 1910, judgement was given for the plaintiff with costs.

ZARDA SINGH v. SAREY DIN.
This was a claim for \$50 on a promissory note. His Lordship gave the plaintiff leave to discontinue.

Shanghai, Jan. 14.

The defendant appeared on a judgement summons for the non-payment of \$70 and costs, the sum amounting to \$87.50. An order for the payment of \$15 per month was made.

February 10.

JEWAN SINGH v. W. H. PIERCE.

In this case the plaintiff, who did not appear, claimed wages as a watchman. The defendant said that he never engaged the plaintiff who had merely been staying with the watchman that was in his employ. A verdict was given for the defendant.

February 14.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Assistant Judge.

GANDA SINGH v. THAKER SINGH.

This was a claim for \$187 balance of money due on a promissory note dated June 3, 1910. An order for the payment of \$25 per month was made.

February 10.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Assistant Judge.

RE T. Y. PEARSON.

Thomas Yeomans Pearson appeared again for his adjourned public examination.

Mr. W. R. Strickland, Official Receiver, asked that the examination should be again adjourned until Friday next and to this course His Lordship agreed.

Mr. Strickland then mentioned certain furniture at Ningpo, and he said that the question arose as to whether it

belonged to the compradore or to Mr. Pearson. After the latter had affirmed that the goods were his, his Lordship made an order for them to be included in the estate.

The Official Receiver then made an application for part of the debtor's salary to be paid to such trustees as should be appointed. He said that the debtor was earning Tls. 175 a month and the creditors at a meeting had decided to make an impound of Tls. 75 for the benefit of the estate.

His Lordship:—What do you offer?

Debtor:—I make an offer of Tls. 25. Really, I don't see how I can pay more.

Mr. Strickland:—A hundred taels is all that is reasonably necessary for his maintenance.

In answer to a question put by his Lordship, Mr. Strickland said that he intended to ask subsequently for the suspension of the discharge for at least two years.

His Lordship:—I make an order for Tls. 50 per month.

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

IN APPEAL.

Before the Full Court.

Before SIR HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ,
Judge, and F.S.A. BOURNE Esq.,
C.M.G. Assistant Judge.

REX v. H. P. LEAVER.

This was an appeal from the Provincial Court at Amoy. It was last before the Supreme Court on December 15, when Mr. H. S. Oppe applied for and was granted a writ of certiorari, directed to B. G. Tours Esq., formerly Judge of H. R. M. Provincial Court at Amoy, to remove into this Court, and to quash an order of conviction made on or about July 28, 1910, whereby H. P. Leaver was convicted of illegally arresting the persons of a Chinese and of a Japanese protected subject upon a jetty of the British Concession at Amoy, without legal authorization, and contrary to the regulations of the British Concession, and sentenced to a fine of fifty dollars, or in default, seven days imprisonment.

The facts of the case were fully set forth in the affidavit filed by H. P. Leaver, and published in our report of the former hearing of the case.

On this occasion the Crown Advocate (Mr. H. P. Wilkinson) appeared for the respondent, and Mr. Oppe again represented the appellant.

The Crown Advocate said that by agreement with his friend—for which he thanked him—and with the consent of the Court, he proposed to take this case as though it were a reserved case under Articles 85 6 of the Order in Council, and Rules 67-9 of the Rules of Court. That being so, it would be treated as a stated case on criminal appeal. He had no objection whatever to the conviction being quashed, upon the following considerations. As the result of a consultation with his learned friend, he learnt that the appellant, who was a Customs employé, made no claim that his acts ought not to be inquired into by H. M. Courts in China. Further, his friend naturally raised no question as to the rights of

the Municipal Council of the British Concession at Amoy to police the Concession in accordance with the Land Regulations.

The Assistant Judge—This is not supposed in any way to oust the jurisdiction of the British Consul to deal with British subjects in his own way. You do not claim that the Council has any exclusive police jurisdiction?

The Crown Advocate—Under the Land Regulations, with the assistance, and practically under the control of the British Consul, the Council has that exclusive right.

The Assistant Judge—I do not know that that is not *ultra vires*.

Mr. Oppe—There is no claim in this case to interfere with the jurisdiction that British Courts have within the Settlement.

The Crown Advocate said that that being so he frankly said that mistakes had been made in this matter from the desire to hold to principles which his friend did not in any way question. Leaver was not the person who ought to have been proceeded against.

His Lordship—It struck us when Mr. Oppe moved for this rule that the position was that the Consul had mistaken a civil remedy for a criminal one. An action for malicious arrest might lie.

The Crown Advocate suggested that the charge should have been one for false imprisonment.

His Lordship—Is there a criminal charge for false imprisonment?

The Crown Advocate said that he had prosecuted Paul Floor in this Court upon that charge, and he had been sentenced to nine months' for it.

Mr. Oppe—And assault.

The Crown Advocate said that the point was that these mistakes were made, and an arrangement which was in force—a very good arrangement—whereby the Amoy Customs or employees of the I.M. Customs, should act as Water Police, and assist the Council in the policing of the Settlement and territorial waters, appeared to have been misunderstood upon this occasion. Any difficulties arising from this arrangement should have been settled by correspondence with Peking. He had to thank his learned friend for the way in which he had discussed this matter with him. He suggested that there should be no order as to costs.

Mr. Oppe said that the question of a British subject being immune from British jurisdiction by virtue of service in the I. M. Customs had been disposed of over thirty years ago, and no question of that kind was raised in this case. He made no admission at all in regard to the question of the Council's exclusive policing rights. The Customs functioned as water police and never claimed to exercise any functions as police within the Settlement. The only question was what was to be done with persons arrested on the face of the waters when landed at the Custom house within the limits of the British Concession. This was a question that could well be settled by diplomatic arrangement.

His Lordship—Speaking generally one may safely say this, that when any person is arrested outside the British Concession or International Settlements and is brought within them from outside—I am not saying where the boundary begins—it is the duty of the person who arrests him to hand him over to his own Consul or the authority of his own in the Settlement, or the police of the Settlement, who would take charge of him.

Mr. Oppe said that the arrangement, hitherto, had been that Chinese subjects arrested on the water would be taken to the Chinese Customs House, and handed over to the Chinese authorities.

The Assistant Judge said that so far as he could see Mr. Leaver had committed no crime, and the conviction ought to be quashed.

His Lordship (to the Crown Advocate)—I take it that your point is that the Consul having refused to act under Article 85 we might have ordered him to do so. Your argument deals with this case as if that course had been followed. You do not ask for costs Mr. Oppe?

Mr. Oppe said that he did not, as he did not know whether he was entitled to them, but he asked for the return of the fine.

His Lordship—The conviction will be quashed.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA.

Shanghai, Jan. 13.

Before His Honour Rufus H. THAYER, Judge.

EDWARD BELL v. W. E. SAUER.

This was a claim for Tls. 3,200, damage sustained by plaintiff owing to defendant's failure to take up 100 Anglo-Java shares.

Mr. S. Fessenden appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. Fleming represented the defendant.

Mr. Fessenden:—In this case your Honour I have not been able to get into communication with the plaintiff who I am not sure is in town. I have tried to get him both by letter and by messenger, but I am not sure where he is.

His Honour said that the case would be passed for the time being.

FOH CHANG v. FRAZAR & CO.

This was a claim for Tls. 2,980, damages for failure to deliver piece goods under contract.

Mr. G. F. Curtis appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. S. Fessenden represented the defendant.

Mr. Curtis took exception to the amended verification which had been put in by the defendant, and he also asked for the costs that the plaintiff had expended up to the present time.

His Honour:—Under what rule do you ask for costs?

Mr. Curtis:—I don't think there is any rule on the subject, but it is general practice.

His Honour:—Well I will not create rules in the trial of a cause.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to deal with the amended verification. He said that it was no verification of the defendant's own knowledge. The defendant did not say "of my own knowledge," but said "to the best of my knowledge information and belief," and under the decisions of the Supreme Court the verification on belief could not be held good.

Mr. Fessenden:—The verification in this matter is simply amended to avoid taking up the time of the Court and all the parties concerned. The verification is made upon information and belief because the defendant's business is very large, and Mr. McMichael was absent from China at the time these transactions alleged in the petition took place. The pleadings as they stand raise all the issues in the case and far so as we are concerned we are ready to go to issue.

This case was also passed over and it was arranged that it should be heard on Monday next.

BEACH v. SEYMOUR.

In this case Mr. W. S. Fleming, who represents the plaintiff, mentioned that all attempts to settle the case had fallen through and it was likely the action would be ready for trial shortly. He had filed exceptions to the answer and they would be heard in Chambers.

His Honour: The Court is anxious to proceed with trials, and hopes that it will receive all the assistance of Counsel. The Court will be leaving for the Canton term in the next fifteen days. I should like to adjourn the Court over one week if there is no hope of any trial.

Mr. Fleming intimated that he would probably be ready to go to trial this week.

His Honour:—The Court will be adjourned until Monday next, but subject to call.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 9.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REX. v. RAM SINGH.

The accused was charged with, that he on February 5 on the Standard Oil Company's premises was found at night with intent to commit a felony.

Ram Singh, who appeared in Court with one of his feet bandaged, was remanded from the morning until the afternoon for the attendance of an interpreter.

Consular Constable Elvins stated that he arrested the accused at 12 noon the previous day at the General Hospital. He read the warrant over to him and the accused said "I don't belong to that place, they picked me up in the fields. The witnesses then took the prisoner to the British Gaol.

John Droper Bentley, manager of the Co's wharf at Pootung, stated that about 7.30 on Sunday morning, when he was making his rounds, the No. 1 watchman informed him that some Indians had tried to get on to the premises over the wall. One

of the men had actually got on to the premises, but on being hailed he jumped over the wall again. Subsequently the accused was found lying beneath the wall and he was identified as the man seen on the premises. A ladder was discovered just by the wall. When the witness interrogated the accused, he gave no explanation for being near the premises, except that he was out for a walk. The witness communicated with the police and Inspector Mellows bringing down his launch the accused was given into custody. In reply to the Magistrate the witness said that the wall was twelve feet high on the outside and six feet on the inside.

A Company's watchman was next called, and he stated that it was the accused whom he saw on the wall of the Company's wharf at 2 a.m. on the morning of February 5. He was only six yards away at the time and the accused sat on the wall straddle-legged. There was another man also on the wall at the time but he made off with the accused when the witness shouted "thief." In reply to the Magistrate the witness said that he saw the man who was with the prisoner lift the ladder from the outside and place it against the wall on the inside. The next morning a Chinese stated that an Indian was lying below the wall on the outside and several of the watchmen on going outside found the accused.

The No. 1 watchman stated that he knew the accused for several years. At 2 a.m. on the morning of February 5 he was informed by the last witness that burglars were trying to enter the premises. He did not see the accused. The witness later in the morning went out to the accused and asked him several questions. In reply the accused said that he was out for a walk. The injury to one of his feet he explained away by saying that he was drunk the previous night and he did not know where he went.

Inspector Mellows, after giving evidence of arrest, added that he took the accused to Hongkew Police Station and handed him over to the care of the Sergeant in charge. Subsequently he received a telephone message from Hongkew Station stating that they intended to drop the case, and that the Municipal authorities were not prosecuting.

The accused denied that he took any part in the attempted robbery of the wharf and said that he sprained his foot by slipping down as he was walking out.

The Magistrate in committing the accused to gaol for two months, said that he and the other man were attempting to enter the premises on the night in question. It was a serious crime and one that he could not overlook.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REX (S. M. POLICE) v. JAGAT SINGH AND PALAH SINGH.

Jagat Singh and Palah Singh, unemployed, were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Hankow Road at 10.15 p.m. on the 9th instant.

Inspector Wilson represented the Municipal Police.

Sergt. McKenna gave evidence that he was on duty on Hankow Road at 10.15 p.m. on the 9th instant, when he saw the two accused who were drunk and waving their arms about. They were surrounded by a crowd of Chinese, outside the house No. 336. Witness tried to get them to go away, but they refused to go. Witness arrested them and, with the assistance of a Chinese constable, took them to Louza Police Station. On the way to the Station they tried to get away. They were fighting drunk.

Chinese constable No. 934 gave corroborative evidence.

The accused denied that they were drunk. They said that they had gone to a Chinese house to beg some money, as they were out of employment. When they came out of the house they were arrested and went quietly to the Station.

Inspector Wilson said that both of the accused had been convicted previously—Jagat Singh for drunkenness and Palah Singh for begging.

His Worship said that he found the charge was proved. The sergeant had stated that he did not see the accused assault any Chinese. If they had done so, they would have been sent to goal without the option of a fine. As it was, they would have to pay a fine of \$5 each, or go to prison for three days. He also warned them that they must not go to Chinese houses to beg.

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REX. (S. M. Police) v. EMILY MOORE.

Miss Emily Moore, of No. 53 Kiange Road, was charged with having at 4.50 p.m. on January 29, on the Nanking Road, furiously and improperly driven motor-car No. 165, contrary to By-law No. XXXV. with having at 4.50 p.m. on February 2, on the Nanking Road, having furiously and improperly driven the said car; and with having disobeyed the signals of the Police engaged in regulating the traffic, contrary to condition three of her motor-car licence.

Mr. C. G. Kirk appeared for the prosecution and after briefly outlining the facts, called Sergt. Mackenzie to give evidence in support of the first charge. The witness said that he was on duty on Nanking Road, near the Town Hall, at 4.50 p.m. on January 29, when he saw a carriage coming from the Bubbling Well Road and approaching the Town Hall. He gave the mafoo the signal to turn round and as he did so, he saw the defendant's motor-car coming up behind. Witness signalled to the motor-car to stop and a Sikh constable who was standing further to the West gave a similar signal. The driver of the car took no notice of the signal. Witness had to jump back on to the pavement to avoid being knocked down and the mafoo had to turn his carriage in the opposite direction to avoid a collision. Witness thought that the driver of the motor-car

had seen the signals he had made. The car was No. 165 and the driver was the defendant. The motor-car had to swerve to the right and cut across the road and then to swerve quickly to the left again to avoid a collision with a tram-car. The car was being driven at a speed that was dangerous, having regard to the condition of the traffic at the time. It was travelling at a greater speed than the tram-cars.

Sikh constables Nos. 148 and 82 gave corroborative evidence.

With regard to the second and third charges, Sgt. Dawson gave evidence that at 4.50 p.m. on the 2nd instant he was on duty on Nanking Road at the corner of Shantung Road, when the defendant's motor-car came from the direction of Bubbling Well Road towards the Bond, driven at a very furious rate. This was during the Chinese New Year holidays when all the Chinese traffic at this portion of the road, coming from East to West, had to turn down Shantung Road. There was a long string of carriages passing at the time, and defendant was driving down the centre of the road. Witness had to jump aside to let her pass. The speed of the car was far too great for the state of the traffic at the time.

By His Worship—There were a few carriages proceeding in the opposite direction. No-one else drove so quickly as the defendant, except perhaps the doctors in cases of emergency, and in such cases witness was in the habit of stopping them.

By the defendant—Witness called to the defendant to "take care." That was all he said.

The defendant went into the box and stated that at the time mentioned in the charge relating to January 29, she was driving on the proper side of the road. She did not see any signal by the Police. When she saw the carriage crossing in front of her, she had to swerve quickly to avoid a collision, but did not cross further than the middle of the road. She then had to swerve back again to avoid a tram-car. She was not driving quickly. She was aware of the usual state of the traffic near the Town Hall on Sunday afternoons and when in that district always drove carefully. On the second instant, she met a friend who was passing through Shanghai and took her for a drive. They passed the Customs clock at 4.35 p.m., and went to Seymour Road and back, her friend returning to catch the tender at 5 p.m. When she passed the policeman who had last given evidence, he called out to her and she was indignant. She was not driving quickly. There was a policeman's funeral passing at the time and she did not think that was an occasion for an exhibition of fast driving.

By Mr. Kirk—She drove out to Seymour Road and back in twenty-three minutes.

In addressing the Court, Mr. Kirk pointed out that unless the drivers of vehicles, and particularly of motor-cars would co-operate with the Police, accidents were bound to happen.

His Worship pointed out that the first offence alleged occurred on January

29 and the second on February 2, and asked how it was that no summons was taken out until the 10th instant.

Mr. Kirk said that the Chinese holidays had intervened. Moreover, the matter had had to go through several channels before a summons could be taken out. He could assure His Worship that there had been no avoidable delay.

His Worship asked if the channels referred to carried out the duties of a grand jury, and Mr. Kirk replied that presumably they did.

In further reply to his Worship, Mr. Kirk said that after the offence of January 29 the defendant had not been warned.

His Worship said that he thought it would have been only fair to warn the defendant after the first offence. In that case she would probably have exercised more care afterwards and not committed the second offence.

Mr. Kirk said that he would convey his Worship's remarks to the proper quarters.

His Worship said that he found that the defendant had committed the offences alleged and pointed out to her that it was necessary to be very careful in driving along Nanking Road, where the traffic was congested. At the same time, anyone who went up Nanking Road must know that the defendant's car was not the only one to contravene the regulations. Although it did not condone her offence, he thought it rather peculiar that the defendant, who had been before the Court before, should be the only one charged. Defendant would have to pay a fine of \$10.

Feb. 14.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REX v. I. R. MICHAEL.

This was an adjourned hearing of this case.

Mr. H. S. Oppe appeared to prosecute and Mr. J. C. E. Douglas for the defence.

Mr. Douglas said that at the last hearing his Worship framed certain charges against Mr. Michael, and counsel intimated that he would open the defence in this Court. His Worship framed charges on the first two charges made in the information and omitted the third. The charge of perjury was a very serious one and he asked his Worship to follow carefully the facts that he would lay before him and consider them carefully before he decided whether this was a case for the higher Court, considering, as counsel had said before, that however innocent a man might be his having to go before a jury was a very considerable punishment to any man. Counsel proposed to recapitulate shortly the issues in the case of Michael v. Carmichael and he did so because there was on the part of almost everybody except lawyers a misunderstanding of the way in which brokers' business was done. He believed that brokers misunderstood the situation because of what they had been told by their legal advisers and of judgements in Court.

A broker was an agent and as an agent he was entitled to an indemnity from his principal for any liability he might incur. Ordinary agents did not incur liabilities, but a broker, who was a special kind of agent, might by the rules of his calling and the custom of the place, which had been given judicial sanction, give a legal liability to another person, and in this place it was to other brokers. Where a broker did incur that legal liability he was entitled to indemnity from his principal. He was entitled to that indemnity when he had acted within his liability and within the scope of his authority. Where a broker had not acted within the scope of his authority he was deprived of his indemnity. Now a man who was instructed to act as broker and who bought and sold his own shares did not act within the scope of his authority, but a man who bought and sold somebody else's shares and took an illegal commission still acted within the scope of his authority, and of course, if what he did came within the scope of the Corrupt Practices Act, which had never been enforced here, he would be liable.

His Worship said that the Act referred to was in the law of England and if it became necessary it would be enforced here.

Mr. Oppe said that he did not think that Mr. Douglas had given a complete statement of the law. If a broker made an undisclosed profit the whole thing should be set aside.

Mr. Douglas said that it was quite possible that the whole transaction could be set aside if there was anything vicious in law, but in considering transactions where there was nothing of that sort then the broker was entitled to his indemnity. Now the first charge that was brought against his client was that two several parcels of 200 Ayer Tawah shares, and one parcel of 200 Batu Annam shares were sold by him as broker to W. V. Carmichael and were bought by him as broker, whereas in truth and in fact in making that statement and giving that evidence Mr. Michael committed wilful and corrupt perjury. Plaintiff in that case brought suit in connexion with seven different transactions against Mr. Carmichael and he alleged that in respect of all those transactions he did act as broker for Mr. Carmichael and as the latter declined to fulfil his contracts he was entitled to recover an indemnity. Now in the upper Court in proving his case Mr. Michael rested his case upon proving these contracts which were produced and the evidence that he put in that these shares were bought from certain people. These contracts were submitted of course in the usual course to the inspection of the other side, and no doubt if there had been evidence available at that time to show that they were not bought from the people whom it was alleged they were bought from, counsel for the defence would have fastened on it very quickly. Later, however, after the case had been decided, this prosecution was instituted and the charge was framed upon these transactions. The pro-

secution was based on the fact that the seller of these shares, Mr. Somekh, whose contract was produced in the upper Court, did not exist at all in these transactions or that his contract was absolutely a bogus one or that the account did not exist at all, and the prosecution said that knowing that they had not got the second book which had been referred to in the evidence of Mr. Matthews. Then the prosecution alleged that in the second case this was a misstatement. They had it before them that in that book Tls. 26 was altered to Tls. 27 by a blue pencil mark through the 6 and the writing of a 7 over it. The book was in exactly the same condition when it was produced in the upper Court and the explanation of that was given to the Court, and they had it that the contract with Mr. Kadoorie was for Tls. 27. Counsel would produce all the contracts for all these seven transactions and put them before his Worship as the contracts showed the people from whom these shares were bought, and he would be able to see that the contracts, the rates, the dates and the numbers of shares all corresponded with the selling contracts of Carmichael. Counsel would submit on that that there was a complete answer to the first charge. The second charge was a very different matter indeed. Counsel did not wish to say hard words about the prosecution in this case unless he was compelled to do so, but, if he might say so, the adding of this second charge exemplified somewhat the rather cunning nature of this prosecution. To deal with the second charge he had to tell the Court a somewhat long story. His case was that there was no intention to commit perjury or mislead the Court and that in fact there was no perjury committed. There was no motive for Mr. Michael to mislead the Court in that matter, and Mr. Michael would be bound in giving his evidence to traverse the whole story for his Worship to see whether there was a pure and proper motive in the prosecution in bringing this case. At the end of the hearing of the case in the Supreme Court the plaintiff was recalled and asked certain questions by the Judge. He was asked these questions at a time when he had in his mind the shares referred to in his claim. He was asked by his Lordship: "Do you do transactions on your own account in these shares?" and he replied "No." He was then asked "Do you mean to say that you never owned any share in any of the companies in which you bought shares for the defendant?" and his answer was "About Tls. 2,000,000 passed through my hands at the general settlement, but nothing for myself". Counsel would be able to show that that was absolutely true in fact. The next statement was the second in which perjury was alleged: "Have you at any time owned any of these shares?", and his answer was "No". Counsel thought that his Worship must come to the conclusion that there was absolutely no intention on the part of Mr. Michael to mislead the Judge or this Court. The trial was on October 4 and the Judge, after he had considered the evidence,

decided to frame issues of fact and that was done on October 11 and the Judge intimated his desire to hear further argument. The further hearing took place on the 17th and judgement was delivered on the 25th. After the first hearing and after the issues had been framed and before the second hearing on the 17th when counsel was invited to call fresh evidence, Mr. Michael, in turning the matter over in his mind and on reading the reports in the newspapers, came to the conclusion that there might possibly have been some misunderstanding between him and the Judge as to what had passed. On the Saturday he wrote a letter to his counsel, Mr. Jones, in which he stated that in looking through the statements he was reported to have made to the Judge, he made a misstatement for as a matter of fact he held 400 Anglo-Javas and Talangs and Kamuntings. Mr. Jones would be called to give evidence that he had received the letter from Mr. Michael. Mr. Michael said that if he were called at the further hearing he would clear the matter up. Counsel would submit that in a case of this kind where his Worship had to decide a case of perjury, which was making a wilful and corrupt statement with the object of committing injustice, and where a man saw his counsel and invited him in calling fresh evidence to call him to clear this matter up, that the responsibility was removed from him.

His Worship—Was counsel invited to call further evidence?

Mr. Douglas—Yes, I understand so from the report and from the statement of the Judge that counsel did not call fresh evidence. Mr. Jones objected to the case being re-opened. That was on the 11th at the framing of the issues.

His Worship—He had not the letter then from Mr. Michael?

Mr. Douglas—No.

Mr. Douglas then read the report of the Judge's statement on the 11th. Counsel said that Mr. Jones took the original objection to the case being re-opened in Chambers, he referred to it on the 11th and he repeated it on the 18th. When a witness found it necessary to address his counsel to the effect that he might possibly have misled the Judge in stating certain facts to him and his counsel did not find it necessary to call him, the responsibility was certainly shifted from him. There was grave responsibility on counsel in a matter of that sort, but it was certainly shifted from the witness and it was hard to say how a man intended to mislead the Court when he drew his counsel's attention to it. Now with regard to the statement of Mr. Michael that two million taels passed through his hands and nothing for himself, the evidence of Mr. Matthews was coloured throughout by large amounts Mr. Michael had made out of the settlement. The actual prosecutor, Mr. Read, had not seen fit to give evidence in this case, but counsel understood that the real prosecutors were the Stock Exchange Committee.

Mr. Douglas proceeded to outline the evidence that he would call. In the

March settlement the defendant lost very heavily indeed in connexion with Sumatras and Langkats, and he would not have been able to have made his March settlement except for the assistance of a friend, one of his constituents with whom he had done large business. He had to deliver this client eighty Senawangs in March and when he put his affairs before this gentleman he said that he could not help him by giving him cash but that as a matter of fact he had sold these shares for June and that therefore he would not want them until that time and he would sell them back to Mr. Michael. Mr. Michael realized Tls. 96,000 on the Senawangs that he had for the March settlement, but of course he had to buy them for June, Counsel proceeded to describe the state of the market during the rubber boom and pointed out that with orders rushing in from all parts of the settlements it was impossible for a broker to find a buyer and seller for each lot separately as the orders came in. He described what took place subsequently and said that Mr. Michael stuck out for a long time against signing the promissory note for the amount he could not find, saying that he did not want to mortgage the rest of his life by signing a promissory note payable on demand for Tls. 400,000. At length, however, he was talked into signing the note. On July 7 Mr. Michael received a letter saying that unless he cleared his account by September the Stock Exchange Committee would deal with him according to the rules of the Stock Exchange. In the autumn Mr. Michael brought suit against Carmichael, but he had very little interest in the proceedings and he did not pay the costs of those proceedings. This would be important in the consideration of the motive of Mr. Michael, if he had any, in misleading the Court. In October Mr. Michael was suspended from the Stock Exchange. He appeared to have had considerable friction with the Stock Exchange because he refused to sign a bankruptcy notice that was served on Carmichael.

Mr. O'p:—That was not the cause of the friction.

Mr. Douglas read a letter from the Secretary of the Stock Exchange in which Mr. Michael was asked to call on Messrs Hanson, McNeill and Jones and sign necessary documents in connexion with the judgement in the case of Michael v. Carmichael. Mr. Michael replied that he would do so if his suspension from the Exchange was withdrawn. A reply was received that the matter of his suspension from the Exchange had nothing to do with the matter of the judgement in the case and that the Committee refused to consider the question of his suspension until the whole of his June settlement account had been gone into. Mr. Michael on January 18 replied that he would take steps to wind up the Exchange Company, and after that he was charged with perjury. Mr. Douglas said that if there was any falsity in the answers given to the Judge it was not intended,

as was evident from the answers themselves, it was not made corruptly or intended to pervert the Court from justice. Counsel then touched on the question of what was perjury, but he said that he would deal with this fully later in the case. The fact that questions were asked by the Judge did not necessarily show that they were relevant to the issue. A Judge asked questions to find out things and when he came to think out his judgement he might find that certain things were not relevant. Counsel would be able to show that the statements were not relevant to the issue. As a matter of fact the question whether Mr. Michael jobbed or did not job formed no question of fact on which the Judge wanted more evidence on the issues he framed, and as a matter of fact it was not referred to in the judgement.

Defendant was then sworn. He said that he was 56 years of age and had been a broker in Shanghai since 1888. He was one of the original members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. He was born in Bagdad and his mother language was Arabic. He came to Shanghai in 1882. He was educated in D. Sassoon's Benevolent Institution at Bombay for one year and in the Scottish High School for six months. That was the whole of his English education before he came to Shanghai. He wrote English very badly, and he always asked some assistant to translate it for him. He came to Shanghai to join Messrs. D. Sassoon. In March 1888 he started as a produce broker. In 1891 he took to share broking, Mr. Buchanan teaching him the business. He was in England from 1898 to 1903, during which time he was very ill. Since he returned he had been a share broker, and his success was due to the late Mr. Gao. McBain who gave him great support. Prior to March 1910 he had about Tls 45,000 saved up. At one time he was worth a great deal more but he lost some money with some Chinese. He advanced money on loan to one Chinese in 1908 on Hongkew Wharf shares and owing to this man not being able to take the shares he had to pay Tls 35,000 and it had not been repaid. The March settlement was very heavy. Owing to the influence of some friends he was induced to sell short some Langkats and Sumatras. After he had sold Mr. Pirie and Messrs. Benjamin and Potts cornered the market and Langkat shares went up from Tls. 800 to Tls. 1,400 and Sumatras from Tls. 115 to Tls. 300. He was not able to meet his March settlement. He had to appeal to some friends to help him and he promised them that they should not lose money by him. He asked them if they could help him as if they did it would save about ten lives. One said that he could not give him cash, but he had 80 Senawangs that he had to deliver to him at prices under Tls. 400 in March and he said that he had to deliver the shares in June to a Mr. Davidson. He suggested that they should give witness these eighty Sen-

awangs and that whatever money he got should reduce his liability. The shares were sold to him at a fraction under Tls. 137. Witness was under contract to deliver 80 Senawangs at prices about Tls. 400, which meant that they would have to pay him a cheque of about Tls 32,000. Instead of doing that in respect of that transaction the gentleman gave him the Senawangs saying "Make use of the Senawangs and return them to me in June and whatever money you have got turn over to me in respect of them." He said that they would pay him back the money which he had turned over to him when he delivered the shares. Witness paid him Tls. 11,000. The Senawangs were the only relief that he had. He sold them at cash at Tls. 1,200 a share and he bought them from the same man, Mr. Neilsen, at Tls. 1255 a share for June, which meant that he had to pay him Tls. 55 a share for three months. Asked what he did with the Tls. 96,000 witness said that his money went into the pockets of the people who cornered him in Sumatras—mostly Pirie and Benjamin. When June came he had to deliver the 80 Senawangs. The man who lent him these shares had a very big account with him in rubber shares in June and he had to give witness, he believed, Tls. 234,000. Witness approached this man before the settlement and said that there was a rumour among the brokers that there would be no settlement. The man replied that if there was no settlement he could not help it. Without this man's cheque witness could not make the settlement. In March the rubber boom had just started and business in shares was unprecedented. "We could not eat; we could not sleep; nothing but orders; we did not know how to fulfil them. There was no time for thinking; they were tumbling over each other." At the end of June witness had to give members of the Stock Exchange Tls. 961,000 altogether. He had to receive from brokers, members of the Exchange Tls. 70,000. The balance he had to pay brokers over and above what he got from them was Tls. 891,000, and this he had to get from the public. About the middle of May the market collapsed. There was nothing doing in June; very little business. Brokers were afraid to meet their creditors and they were shaking dice for \$5 or \$10. Witness was shaking dice with them; he was afraid to go and meet his clients. The Stock Exchange was like a grog-shop or bar. Witness's clients said that they would not be able to meet the settlement unless the Exchange put up the prices as the difference was too much. Witness pointed out to Mr. Barff that the June settlement could not go through. He also spoke to Mr. Potts and Mr. Ollerdsen and said "Don't delay matters for from what I see of the public there will be no chance of a June settlement." He suggested that they should sit down and work out some system of carrying the public and said "We live on them and must not kill them." They said

"Oh it will pass," or something like that. They did not want to face it. Witness said "We shall see what we see and who will be right. You may come to your senses at the last minute." There was a meeting of the Stock Exchange on June 25 and schemes for putting through the settlement were discussed. The brokers had come to the conclusion that there would be no settlement and "they were trembling and anxious" and they called a general meeting of brokers for the Saturday. Various suggestions and speeches were made which seemed like Greek to witness, as in the crowd they talked five at a time. They suggested that they should engage Mr. Denys and Mr. Grayrigge at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the pooling arrangement. The meeting was adjourned until the Sunday morning when it was continued until after noon. All that morning they were discussing the settlement and they wanted someone to come forward with two lakhs of taels. On the Monday there was no meeting. The brokers were supposed to be helped by somebody with two lakhs. On Monday all the brokers had to write individual cheques to the other brokers and either that day or the next they were told that these individual cheques were not needed but one cheque. On Monday, Mr. Ollerdesen, the Chairman, told witness to go to Mr. Saunders, who wanted to see him with regard to his account. Witness went and he was at the bank for two hours. Mr. Saunders looked through his accounts and he said "Go and tell them that you have to draw only 60 per cent." That was to say that 40 per cent of witness's clients were bad. Witness was not quite certain if this was what was said or vice versa. Witness reported to Mr. Ollerdesen that he had shown his accounts to Mr. Saunders and told him what he had said. Mr. Ollerdesen said "Wait until to-morrow." Witness asked how he was to make his settlement cheques if he did not know where he stood and Mr. Ollerdesen said "Wait." Witness told his clerk to write the individual cheques to all brokers and that if they were not wanted they could be cancelled and one cheque written out. The next day was supposed to be the settlement day. Before witness went to the Exchange he called and saw Mr. Saunders and asked him what was to be done. He replied that he did not know what was going to happen. Witness went to the Exchange from the Bank and he saw only Mr. Davidson there and he said "Well, why don't you make your settlement?" Witness said "With whom, Wong?" There was nobody there. A broker arrived after ten minutes and he left, so witness went to see some brokers and ask them what was going to happen. At eleven o'clock there was a meeting and in the afternoon they came to the conclusion that there were seven of them who could not meet the settlement. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Pirie and Mr. Ollerdesen "came and worked the seven," one at a time. Hunter said "Don't make trouble. Let us pass the settlement. I can assure you that they will never press you, that

they have no intention to sue you, they have no intention to do anything but help you." Witness understood that there was a proposal for some one to lend the amount of the deficiency to enable the settlement to pass. When witness said "them" he meant the people who were going to lend the money. Witness replied to Mr. Hunter that this was too big a matter to decide in a minute and asked why he was not informed some ten days previously. Ollerdesen spoke to witness to the same effect as Mr. Hunter. In the afternoon Mr. Pirie was talking to Mr. Nielsen in the middle of the room, and witness heard Mr. Nielsen say "If Michael will agree I will". Mr. Pirie went to witness and said "Well, look here Michael, they are all agreed except you. You say Yes". Witness said that in the circumstances he could not mortgage his life for the sake of the June settlement at his age. Witness told him that he had lost what he had and that he could not make the settlement. Pirie then began to threaten him saying "We will expel you; we shall sue you; we will bankrupt you". Witness said that he did not care. Then Pirie softened his voice and said that they did not wish to sue him and asked him to go in and make the settlement and afterwards collect what he could and that they would give him a lift. Pirie said that there was no time left. Witness was overwhelmed by all that had occurred and he said "All right." Pirie then said "We will make the settlement to-morrow". After this witness was told to get his schedule and they would arrive at his deficiency. All the brokers rushed to their offices to make up their schedules and then returned to the Exchange and from five to eight o'clock they were scrutinising the schedules in the Exchange. The next morning the brokers assembled in the Exchange room to make the settlement, but no broker was willing to begin it; they were waiting for the Committee. When the Committee arrived Mr. Pirie, who was not one of the Committee, but acted as spokesman, made a speech to the effect that he had made the arrangement for the settlement with the Cathay Trust and explained about guarantees, etc. Mr. A. L. Anderson suggested that three cheers should be given for Mr. Pirie, but the latter said that he did not want them. They then went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the settlement. Witness saw them there like bees. Some were signing, and he pushed his way to the counter. Mr. Loftus Jones was behind the counter and he said "sign this." Witness said "What is it?" and he said "Read it." Witness explained that he could not read at the time and that even now it took him "about a month" to read a lawyer's letter. He asked those who signed before him what it was and they said "Oh, nothing in it, sign it." When witness had signed he asked for a copy and Mr. Jones said "If you pay for it." Witness got a copy later, indirectly, through a member of the Exchange. Witness was then asked to sign a cheque for Tls. 891,000. On that

morning witness had about Tls. 3,000 to his credit in his account.

The Court then adjourned.

On resuming, witness said that six persons signed the document; one, an American, refused to sign. On June 29 witness drew a cheque for Tls. 891,000 and started to put through his settlement. Mr. Grayrigge would hand him certain shares to deliver and any he had not delivered he would hand back to Mr. Grayrigge in the evening. The same thing occurred on June 29 and 30 and July 4. All cheques received from the public would be put into witness's account, which was examined every day by the Committee of the Stock Exchange and the persons who loaned the money. There was a deficit on the cheque witness had given of about Tls. 470,000. On July 4 about 8.30 p.m. Mr. Tweed came and asked witness to sign a promissory note for Tls. 473,000. Witness said that to sign for that amount on demand was like the Arabian Nights, and objected, saying that it looked better to sign for half-a-million. Mr. Tweed assured him that he would not be sued and witness signed it. On July 7 witness received a communication from the Stock Exchange informing him that his obligations must be completed by September 30, or action would be taken in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange. Witness replied on July 8 and in the course of his letter said: "The debtors of the Cathay Trust were distinctly given to understand that if we would sign promissory notes for the amounts owing, the Trust would not press for payment, but would, on the contrary, give them reasonable time to clear our shares and make good our debt to the Trust. The letter to hand forces me into a position which is quite different to the verbal understanding come to between the spokesman of the Trust and the Brokers and I fail to see how the Trust can assume the attitude it now takes in the matter. It may be impossible for me to clear everything by the end of September unless rates materially improve." In a postscript he added "I venture to suggest that the Committee of the Stock Exchange call a meeting of all brokers concerned to discuss the above."

Witness was suspended on December 9, and he then took legal advice. He identified the correspondence between himself and Mr. Barrett and between his lawyers and Messrs. Dummond White-Cooper and Phillips. The result of the arrangement was that witness was made legally liable for four lakhs and made a slave for life. Witness had had seven transactions with Mr. Carmichael. With regard to the 200 Ayer Tawabs sold to Carmichael on March 30, these were bought by witness from Mr. Somekh. (Two contracts made with witness handed in confirmed by Carmichael and Somekh as buyer and seller respectively). The 200 Ayer Tawabs sold to Carmichael on April 5, witness purchased from Mr. Kadorie at Tls. 27. Witness bought the 200 Batu Annams, sold to Carmichael on April 7, from Mr. Somekh. The contract notes for all these transactions

were produced in the Supreme Court. Witness produced the contract notes for all the other shares that were the subject of the action of Michael v. Carmichael.

Mr. Douglas—You bought the second lot of Ayer Tawabs from Mr. Kadoorie, and I presume the charge is that they were your own shares. There is a correction in blue pencil in your account with Mr. Kadoorie. Can you explain that? The Ayer Tawabs are altered from Tls. 26 to Tls. 27.

Witness—There was great excitement in these shares on that day. I understood Mr. Kadoorie to say Tls. 26 and I telephoned Tls. 26 to my clerk. Mr. Kadoorie handed me a contract for Tls. 27. I had a dispute with him about the price. He asked me to cancel the contract. I did not agree because the market was very strong. So I was left in a queer position. I had to make a contract with Mr. Michael for Tls. 27. Kadoorie next day and every day was nagging at me, and saying he had sold them at Tls. 27. I said "No, 26." When the Settlement came I forced him to settle at Tls. 26.

Witness said that Carmichael had not paid him anything. Mr. Kadoorie was paid at the rate of Tls. 26 on Settlement Day. The Judge did not ask any explanations about this alteration though Kadoorie had been summoned to give evidence, should he be required. As regards the 200 Batu Annams sold on April 7 it was not true that witness obtained these shares from Mr. T. C. White. He did buy 400 Batu Annams from White on April 7 at Tls. 21, but sold them back to him in two lots of 200 each, at Tls. 18, on April 12 and 13. White was one of witness's defaulters and owed him Tls. 61,000. In regard to witness's replies to the Judge witness thought that the Judge in his first question was asking him whether any of these shares were owned by him and registered in his own name. In his second answer witness meant that by taking from one and paying another, about Tls. 2,000,00 had passed through his hands, and he received nothing for his own pocket. That statement, therefore, was perfectly true. In regard to his statement that he had never owned any of these shares when witness read that answer after the proceedings, he handed a letter to Mr. Jones in Court on October 17, thinking that he would then be recalled and explain himself. He refused to bring this suit against Carmichael, but eventually did so at the request of the Cathay Trust. Mr. Matthews' report was very inaccurate. Mr. Matthews ought to have had witness's second book to make his report. This book was handed in to the Supreme Court, and after the case was over it was given to Mr. Jones. Witness called upon him one day—he did not remember which—and asked for the return of his books. Mr. Jones gave him back one book and the Carmichael contracts, but retained the other book in connexion with some other defaulters. Witness took the book he was given, home, and when he was suspended on December 9 he went to Mr. Mc Kean with the

books and the contracts. The last book was among those witness handed to Mr. Mc Kean. Some days afterwards Mr. Mc Kean asked for the first book. Witness then went to Mr. Jones and asked for this book, which was given to him on his signing a receipt for it. Witness took it straight to Mr. Mc Kean. Mr. Mc Kean then discovered that he could not find the second book—the one that witness had previously handed to him. Witness had searched again and again for this book but had not found it. He could not remember whether Mr. Mc Kean had ever given this book back to him. If witness had overbought or oversold shares for the June settlement he was unable to trace them because he had handed all the shares to the Cathay Trust. Witness believed he had overbought 25 Kroewoeks. He had not overbought or over-sold any Anglo-Javas or Java Consolidated. After the June settlement witness was ill and went away to Japan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oppe—Witness sent out settlement accounts, of which he kept no copies, to his clients. He had had considerable experience in stock-broking, but he was not a stock-broker in London. Witness kept a book-keeper for three months from April onward, last year. Sometimes witness filled in counterfoils to his contracts, but when he ran short he used loose contracts. During the boom he had not time to enter up counterfoils to the contracts. He had filled up the counter-foils of one book of 100 contracts. The contracts were made in duplicate; one copy being given to the buyer or to the seller, as the case might be and one copy being retained by witness after confirmation by the buyer or seller. Witness's records were his book and his duplicate copies of the contracts. He then gave details of his account with Mr. Somekh.

Mr. Oppe called for all the contract notes of witness's transactions with Mr. Somekh.

Witness went on to say in further cross-examination that Somekh was an outside broker. He produced a copy of his account for receipt and delivery delivered by witness to Mr. Somekh for the June Settlement. Mr. Somekh had not paid witness. Witness might have begun the second (missing) book in February. Both books were being run at the same time. There must have been at least 15 names in the second book. Witness had a clerk who was new to the business and both he and witness made a mess of things. It was not a fact that the second book was only started when the first was finished. He could not help his clerk keeping two accounts on the same page. It was not a fact that all the accounts in the second book had merely been carried forward from the first. Witness could not explain why his clerk had put Somekh's name in the second book. At the June Settlement witness had to receive Tls. 250 from Mr. Kadoorie. The correction in Kadoorie's account in witness's book was made on the day of the settlement, and was in witness's own handwriting. Why was he bound

to make the correction two centuries ago? If witness's credit was good enough for Tls. 473,000, Kadoorie would trust him for Tls. 200. Witness understood from Kadoorie that he was buying the shares at Tls. 26. It was an exciting day. In the Exchange they were drinking champagne and eating caviare. Carmichael had given witness *carte blanche* to buy these shares and as Kadoorie sent him a contract note at Tls. 27, witness sold them to Carmichael at Tls. 27. There was great excitement in the Exchange.

Mr. Oppe—Is your explanation that that you had drunk too much?

Witness—No, no. In the afternoon when the wine had evaporated he told me Tls. 27. I said it was Tls. 26.

I suggest you contracted with Mr. Kadoorie at Tls. 26, that he gave you a contract at Tls. 26; that you entered that contract in your book at Tls. 26; and that you sold the same shares to Carmichael at Tls. 27 and you would have received Tls. 1 profit on that transaction if it had gone through?—That is not so. I cannot understand this algebra.

Mr. Douglas said that Mr. Kadoorie's contract was in Court. If forgery were suggested he would have to adopt a different line.

Mr. Oppe—Did you "job" any shares in the June Settlement?

Witness—Everyone lost his head. I did not "job" intentionally. Circumstances drew me.

You say you bought White's shares—the Batu Annams—at Tls. 21 and sold them back to him at Tls. 18?—Yes.

That would mean a loss to you of Tls. 3 per share?—Yes.

Do you ask the Court to believe that you lost Tls. 3 per share on these shares?—If you take 3 from 21 is it not 18?

Do you say you lost Tls. 3 per share?—Who lost it?

Do you say you lost Tls. 3 per share?—He has not paid me.

Mr. Douglas—Mr. White owes him Tls. 61,000 which he has never paid.

Mr. Oppe—When you bought these shares from Mr. White what were you doing?

Witness—You may consider that I am buying on my own account.

If you bought them on any person's account you could not have sold them back at Tls. 18?—No, it suited him to buy at Tls. 18.

If you had bought 400 Batu Annams for another person's account and sold 400 Batu Annams to another person on a different date at Tls. 18, that second 400 must be different?—He sold me 400 and re-bought them. I must go through the book.

On April 7 you bought 400 Batu Annams from White?—Yes.

On the same date you sold 200 Batu Annams at a different price to Mr. Carmichael, and to Mr. Murphine. Now were the shares you sold to Mr. Carmichael and to Mr. Murphine the same as those you bought from Mr. White?—No.

Then what did you do with the shares you bought from White?—I received no shares from him.

What did you do with the contract?—The contract is with Mr. White.

Did you make that contract with White on your own account?—I must go through the books to tell you.

These shares that you bought for Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Murphine on April 7—where did you get them from?—It would take me a week to work it out.

I want you to bring me at the next sitting, if you can, all the contracts that you have?—What is left.

Have you not all your contracts?—No.

What have you done with them?—While I was in Japan my house was removed from Szechuen Road to French Town, and my office was also moved from the Bund.

Did you lose any contracts?—I have lost lots of them. I will give you what I have here.

About this No. 2 book, when did you become aware that you had lost it?—A few days after I had taken it to Mr. McKean. It was produced to Mr. Jones, and was in Court. I do not remember Mr. McKean giving it back to me.

Mr. Douglas said that Mr. McKean was now in Court, and he suggested that it would expedite matters to interpose his evidence at once.

Mr. Oppe said that it would be convenient to him also if this course were adopted.

S. H. McKean, sworn, stated that he had acted as Mr. Michael's solicitor. He consulted witness in December with reference to his suspension from the Stock Exchange. Witness asked to see his books, and Mr. Michael produced certain books, including his bank book, paying-in book, cheque book and also a continuation of his account book for the June settlement. This book was a continuation book and witness asked to see the previous book before going into the matter. Witness, as far as he could, checked the continuation book with the other books, and then handed it back to Mr. Michael. He asked the latter for his previous book and subsequently it was obtained from Mr. Jones. Witness believed he had handed the continuation book back to Mr. Michael; he could not find it in his office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oppes—Mr. Michael handed witness a copy of his settlement account for June, as handed to the Stock Exchange. Witness handed this copy over to Mr. Douglas. Witness's interview with accused took place between the end of November and December 22. Accused's books were handed over to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews on or about December 28.

By his Worship—The continuation book was about half-full. Witness tried to check whether any profit had passed to Mr. Michael on his transaction for the June settlement.

Mr. Oppe asked Mr. Douglas to bring into Court at the next sitting all the books, documents and contract notes in his client's possession having reference to the June settlement.

Mr. Douglas said that he would bring everything he had into Court. He asked his Worship not to sit the following afternoon if it were found impossible to finish the case in the morning.

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. next day.

Feb. 15.

Before continuing his cross-examination of the accused Mr. Oppe told him that as he had elected to state his defence and give evidence on his own behalf in this Court he was bound to answer the questions put to him or to say that he could not or would not answer them.

Mr. Douglas objected to his friend lecturing Mr. Michael with the object of embarrassing or frightening him.

Mr. Oppe said that he was not trying to lay traps for the witness, who must remember that he was upon oath, and then proceeded with his cross-examination.

Witness said that his book-keeper's name was Tinesley, who left him at the end of July. Witness did not know where he was now. He kept witness's books in his office at No. 4 the Bund. His clerk copied the figures from the contracts. Witness did not think that he made out the contracts before entering up the books. He gave his clerk a small memo informing him what he had bought or sold. Witness handed his clerk memos showing his transactions three or four times a day. When they were entered up the memos were destroyed. Neither witness nor his clerk kept a daily transaction book or a cash book. There were no other books except the one that was missing.

Mr. Oppe—Now you told us yesterday that when you made this contract with Mr. Kadoorie at Tls. 26, you thought that you telephoned to your clerk?

Witness—Yes.

Were you in the habit of telephoning particulars of contracts to your clerk?—I was not in the habit, but at this time we had a rush of business.

At Mr. Oppe's request witness then produced a copy, or the original, he could not say which, of the Settlement accounts he had handed to the Stock Exchange at the June settlement. This document, he said, set out his accounts with different brokers, and showed the shares he had to deliver and receive. It also set out his accounts with his different clients. It was prepared from his two books, and some other names besides. Mr. Somekh's name was there.

Whose handwriting is that in?—My own.

Whose handwriting are the other names in?—My clerk's.

Somekh's name comes after all the other names?—No it is in the middle of the page.

Are these other names except that of Somekh, and the three written in in pencil, all in your clerk's handwriting?—Four names are in my own. Two of them have nothing to do with the settlement.

Was Somekh's name on this document when it was shown to the representative

of the pool?—The four items were not shown to them. Somekh's name was shown to the representative of the Clearing House.

Now you struck out the balance, shown here in pencil?—The reason these were not entered is because there was very little time. This was on June 28. Next day, in the morning, I was afraid to forget these four items, so I entered them.

What amount does Kadoorie have to pay you on this account?—Tls. 250.

You had to receive from him 100 Chempedaks, 200 Ayer Tawah's, and 200 Kroeweeks?—Yes.

Did Kadoorie send you a settlement account?—I am not sure. He might have.

Did you send him a settlement account?—How could he give me Tls. 250 without? One of us must have rendered an account.

Have you in your possession Mr. Kadoorie's settlement account?—I do not know.

Witness then looked through his settlement accounts and said that Mr. Kadoorie's account was not there.

Take this book please. You had various transactions with Mr. Kadoorie. Can you produce to me the contracts for these transactions?—All the contracts I have got are here.

Witness then searched through his contracts and produced all but one of the contract notes of his transactions with Mr. Kadoorie.

Mr. Douglas said that if this were relevant he would raise no objection, but he reminded his Worship that this was a criminal prosecution and not a fishing expedition.

Mr. Oppe—Mr. Matthews prepared a daily register of your transactions from your book. Have you checked it?

Witness—No.

The result of Mr. Matthews' investigations is that during the period referring to the June settlement you jobbed to a very considerable extent. Do you admit the truth of that report?—I stated yesterday that I had no intention to job, but that circumstances drew me. I lost my head like everyone else. The tide carried me.

You said that you did not do transactions on your own account in these shares, in reply to the Judge?—I meant that I had no shares in my own name as my own property.

Your final answer was that you had not been interested otherwise than as broker in the rise or fall of rubber shares. Was that answer true? I said no, but I corrected it to Mr. Jones in my letter. I said no, and I corrected it afterwards.

Another answer you gave to the Judge when he asked you whether you meant to say that you never owned shares in any of the companies in which you bought shares for the defendant was that about Tls. 2,000,000 passed through your hands. Is that answer true or false?—You must accept my explanation. When you look at my pass-book you will see that nothing has improved, though Tls. 2,000,000 had passed through.

Did you mean to tell the Judge that at the end of the June settlement your accounts was in the same position as it was before?—Yes.

When the Judge asked you whether you had owned shares in any of the companies (etc.) did you understand him to be asking you as to the state of your banking account?—I was called suddenly. I was confused in the box. I do not know what was in my mind. I thought it was referring to my own property.

You lost your head?—I was confused on being suddenly called. I was very nervous. I corrected it afterwards in a letter. I never did anything against the Government or the law.

Are you confused now?—Go on and confuse me, I do not mind.

You are not confused now?—No. You expect me to be a lawyer as you are when you ask me these questions.

If I put this question to you now, do you mean to say that you never owned shares in any of these companies between March and June?—I said no, but I corrected it. I had shares allotted to me. My letter to Mr. Jones refers to that.

Mr. Matthews reports that you should have made out of jobbing transactions, though you did not actually make it, about Tls. 30,000 for the June settlement, if it had gone through properly. Do you agree to that or deny it?—How can I agree or deny it without taking the other book. You must have the other book. Neither an accountant nor an ordinary or extra-ordinary man, nor a human being, can work it out with only one book. I should say that his account is very inaccurate. And any accountant would say the same.

Did you make any profit or incur any loss on jobbing transactions for the June settlement?—I did not make any profit or loss. It was all in a lump sum and is gone. I daresay there was some profit and some loss.

This is a statement of jobbing transactions compiled by Mr. Matthews. That statement shows that on March 11 you bought 2,000 Anglo-Javas at Tls. 15 from the firm of Wattie & Co. Now when you bought that 2,000 had you any order to buy 2,000 at that price?—I am not in a position now to answer these questions. Six months have passed. If you had asked me next day I could have told you. It is like asking a drunken man when he is sober what he said when he was drunk.

Next day you bought 1,000 Anglo-Java's at Tls. 21?—I can save the Court's time and your own by saying I do not remember about them.

Then on the next page you bought 400 Anglo-Java's from Mr. Ivy at Tls. 34, and sold 200 to Vaughan, and 200 to Mingall at Tls. 37. Can you say whether these were the same shares? Neither myself nor any other broker could tell what he was doing on those days.

Can you say whether these shares and the ones sold to Vaughan and Mingall were the same?—I cannot say at this distance of time.

That is the object of keeping books?—The public and myself lost our heads. We were carried away by the tide.

You see now the value of keeping books, don't you?—Not up to the present (laughter).

On April 7 White sold you 400 Batu Anams at Tls. 21?—Yes, it is here (in the book).

On April 7, if you will look at Murphine's account you will see that you sold him 200 Batu Anams at Tls. 22?—What of it?

And on the same day you sold 200 Batu Anams to Carmichael at Tls. 22?—I do not see that any job is incurred by that.

Now you say that Mr. Carmichael's shares were bought from Mr. Somekh?—Yes.

Now what did you do with the 400 shares you bought from White?—He bought them back.

Then where did the shares you sold to Murphine come from?—I do not know.

What date did you sell these shares back to White?—On April 12 and 13. He made Tls. 3 profit.

Mr. Douglas said that his client had already admitted that circumstances had forced him to do jobbing transactions.

Mr. Oppe said that as that was so, he would not go further into that point.

On some of these transactions you made a profit did you not—these transactions of buying at one price and selling at another?—If you had asked me two or three days after the settlement I could have told you. Now it all seems like a dream to me.

Do you deny that you made a profit upon some of these transactions?—I cannot say. What did I give the brokers nine lakhs for?

On March 11 you bought 2,000 Anglo-Javas at Tls. 15, and according to Mr. Matthews you sold them in different lots at prices varying from Tls. 15 to Tls. 21. If you bought 2,000 at Tls. 15 and sold 200 at Tls. 15, 200 at Tls. 18, and the balance at Tls. 19, you would make a very substantial profit would you not?—Profit on paper, but it is not a profit. First there was such a rush that we could not supply the demand. One lot was hardly settled when these shares were up and up and up. What was I to do with these shares—give them back or not?

If that was so then your answer to the Judge that Tls. 2,000,000 passed through your hands for the settlement, but nothing for yourself, was not true?—It did not increase my account.

That is a very different thing?—It has nothing to do with the profit.

It put money into your pocket in one form or another?—I meant my pass-book. When it was over my pass-book was very nearly the same.

At the March Settlement you admitted that you had been selling short in Langkats and Sumatras, and that you were caught?—Yes.

And you lost about Tls. 100,000?—Yes, more than that.

And you had about Tls. 45,000 of your own?—Yes.

And there was a deficiency of more than Tls. 55,000?—I had to pay mine and borrow.

And you borrowed these Senawang shares in order to pay off the amounts you owed at the March settlement?—I borrowed them and sold them.

And realized about Tls. 100,000?—I sold them at Tls. 1,200 cash and realized Tls. 96,000 less Tls. 11,000.

That went to finance your debts for the March settlement?—Yes.

You had to pay these shares back at the end of June. You bought them back for June at Tls. 1,255, so that at the end of June you had to be prepared to pay about Tls. 100,000 for them?—Yes.

Where did you expect that Tls. 100,000 to come from?—From nobody. If there was no settlement I should not have to deliver them.

How did you expect to be able to pay Tls. 100,000 at the end of the June settlement?—If there was no settlement I need not pay. The Exchange forced me to make a settlement.

Were you gambling on that?—I mentioned that to the party—that there would be no settlement.

Did you anticipate that you would pay for these shares or not?—I sold them to Nielsen and bought them back from him. I told him that if there were no June settlement I should not be able to take them up.

In March when you borrowed these shares where did you expect to make the money to pay for them?—My credit was as good as gold. I met everything in the March settlement.

Do you dare to suggest that at the end of the March settlement your credit was as good as gold?—Yes.

Witness went on to say that he could bring brokers to confirm this statement, and that even if he could make a portion of the money he owed his credit was good, and he had not done anything wrong. If he was good in March for Tls. 100,000 then he must be good for that sum in June too.

Was it not necessary for you to make a very large sum during the June settlement to pay Mr. Nielsen for these shares?—It was not necessary.

Witness said that the money would come from whatever he got as commission. That would pay part, and the rest would be postponed to the next quarter or even to the third quarter. He thought he would carry over.

But you wanted to make sufficient money to pay for these shares at the June settlement, didn't you?—Not at all. My credit was good for Tls. 100,000. If I still owned half or a quarter they would have given me other facilities.

But you wanted to make good some for the June settlement?—I had no such ambition.

You did make a good sum at the June settlement, did you not?—I was not either a promoter or a director. (Laughter.)

As a matter of fact the money you received from the Stock Exchange pool went to pay for these Senawang shares?—If I had not received that money the party would not have lent me Tls. 234,000.

The money paid by the Cathay Trust included the profit made by brokerage—

the money that you were credited with?—I was not anxious to receive it; it was forced upon me.

Then the money forced upon you covered the price of the shares you had to take up and your jobbing profit?—This money was forced upon me against my wish. It included my profits and commissions.

Witness identified the account rendered by him to Mr. Somekh.

Mr. Oppe handed in some contract notes, stating that one of Mr. Kadoorie's was missing.

Witness said that some of his contracts had been lost.

Mr. Douglas—Quite a lot of them are with Mr. Jones.

Mr. Oppe—You have complained that the Stock Exchange asked you to sign a bankruptcy notice against Carmichael?

Witness—Yes.

Were you not asked by the Cathay Trust to sign that notice?—The Exchange and the Cathay Trust.

Were you not asked first by the Cathay Trust?—My letters to you will show.

Did you not tell the Cathay Trust that if the Committee of the Stock Exchange asked you, you would comply?—I said that I was agent for the Committee.

When the Committee asked you, you replied "If you will remove my suspension, I will consider the matters?"

—Yes.

You wanted to make a bargain?—No, to give them a chance to say what it was for, because they jumped on me without reason. The Committee took the matter in hand and in less than half an hour handed me my suspension.

Do you not know that you were asked to produce your books to the Committee and you refused?—Seven of us refused—one party, I don't wish to mention his name, is employed by the Committee. Six refused, but Matthews said seven, which is not true.

Re-examination by Mr. Douglas.

Did other people make losses in March?—Yes, heavy losses.

As heavy as yourself?—I could not tell, but heavy losses.

They are still in the Exchange are they not?—Yes.

Other people made heavy losses in June did they not?—Yes.

And they are still in the Exchange?—Yes.

And they made losses in September?—Yes. In the Exchange every one is bankrupt.

They were afraid that I should inform the Hongkong Government of the state of the matter—the way they have deceived the Government by taking a charter and only to borrow a few hundreds or thousands of taels for building and immediately they became bankrupt and wanted to borrow a million taels and then saddle every one of us with this debt.

His Worship asked if witness could explain how Mr. Somekh's name was left out of the schedule.

Witness said that it was June 28 and they were given half an hour to get

their schedules for the spokesman to arrive at the amount of their deficiencies. The brokers rushed to get their schedules. Witness's clerk, as he had said, was very new to the business and he was working at it and witness was hustling him, when someone telephoned and asked witness about the settlement, so they hustled to get this schedule and took it to the Exchange and they arrived at the deficiency. The next morning witness went to his office and he put in Somekh's item in his own handwriting in order not to forget the Tls. 466 received from him. Then there was Mr. Tabbah—he had to pay him Tls. 566 and there were other items with regard to people whom he had financed and when they could not pay the promissory note they were renewed. The schedule was not complete.

His Worship—Your clerk made out that settlement account and you went the next day and did you check that right through?—No I did not. My clerk was not there and I had to rush to the Exchange to do the settlement on the 29th and I put them in in pencil.

Why did you remember Somekh's amount?—Because I did not want to forget it and I put it in pencil.

Where was Mr. Somekh's name in your second book?—What page, do you mean?

Yes—I cannot tell you, but the book was with Mr. Jones and it was with Mr. McKean.

There were 200 Ayer Tawah shares which you brought action against Mr. Carmichael for at Tls. 27?—Yes, that is from Kadoorie.

You say that you bought from him at Tls. 26?—I understood at Tls. 26, and that question is still in dispute.

Why did you sue Carmichael for Tls. 27?—Because Kadoorie gave me a contract for Tls. 27 and he would not reduce it. I said, "If I get from Carmichael Tls. 27, I will give it you."

You were Carmichael's broker?—Yes, and Kadoorie is a broker.

Why did you agree with Kadoorie and not think about your client?—I did not forget my client. Mr. Carmichael gave me *carte blanche* and I had a dispute with Kadoorie and he would not reduce it. I thought that if I mentioned this dispute to Carmichael and it was impossible for me to get them for Tls. 26, it would then be impossible to get from Carmichael Tls. 27. It was impossible to get them from Kadoorie for Tls. 27. But Carmichael did not pay anything.

Why did you not study the interests of your client?—I did. I tried to get them from Kadoorie at that price, but could not.

You did not explain that in the Supreme Court?—No, I thought that my lawyer would ask for an explanation.

Mr. Oppe—He was asked for an explanation, and it was that it was a clerical error.

Witness's evidence was read over to him.

The hearing was adjourned until to 10 o'clock next day, Mr. Douglas

intimating that he would ask a few questions of Mr. Read, the prosecutor on this case, as well as certain witnesses.



TOO OLD AT FORTY

"Not feeling so young now" many a man remarks when he reaches his "forties." Not so active, not so keen mentally; limbs feel stiff and rusty, his back aches, and his hands tremble.

This failing at forty is wrong and is a sign of early decay—almost always caused by bad blood. Good blood is the essence of a man's strength and sound nerves.

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PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. NGANKIN, Feb. 8.—For Tungchow—Messrs. E. Francis, and M. Mink. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lester, and Mr. E. F. Bolitha.

Per str. PEKIN, Feb. 8.—For Ningpo—Rev. Hoyle.

Per str. SIKIANG, Feb. 9.—For Tsingtao—Mrs. Lanyanski, Capt. Mülleitner, Rev. Schüler and family, Messrs. Jackson, G. Sax, L. Lamm, S. Egges, Nobron, and Winston.

Per str. ANHUI, Feb. 9.—For Hongkong—Lieut. Whitehead.

Per str. MIYASAKI MARU, Feb. 10.—For Hongkong—Miss Woo, Rev. J. Garros, and Mr. S. Bastive. For Singapore—Mrs. Crane and child. For Port Said—Mrs. Hur. Master Li, H. E. Marquis Li, and Mr. M. Bachs. For Marseilles—Mrs. and Master Dallas, Mrs. L. Anderson, Mrs. E. A. Measor, Secretary and Mrs. P. P. Woo, Miss Ellen Ward, Messrs. W. Reidock and H. S. Consterdine. For London—Capt. Bell. For Antwerp—Mrs. Thv. Hansen. For Manila—Mrs. G. Taylor, and Mr. Dunning.

Per str. OCEANIKEN, Feb. 10.—For Hongkong—Mrs. G. H. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Landale, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. E. de J. M. Marqués, Mr. and Mrs. Dosmaroff and child, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Misses Fortune and Wingrove, Messrs. A. Harper, F. Jelles Gorges, F. Lemiére, C. S. Barff, A. S. Campbell, Schmidt, E. Frey, Stokes, Christodoulos, Poisat, and Vang. For Saigon—Messrs. A. Nicolas, G. Grignon, L. Le Bon, and J. J. Fisher. For Singapore—Miss Goldt, Messrs. Audinet, Norsky, F. Anderson, and Brown. For Port Said—Mr. Goffi. For London—Messrs. Edward Prior, David Smith, and Coopland. For Marseilles—Mr. and Miss Devaux, Mr. and Mrs. de Puelle de la Nieppe, Mrs. de Margerie and child, Mrs. Owens and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Einstein, Misses O. Blosser, Barton, and Ralli Einstein, Messrs. De Nieppe, H. Ledue, Audigier, and Dickie.

Per str. LOONGWO, Feb. 10.—For Hankow—Capt. J. G. Heugh, and Mr. J. S. Chisholm.

Per str. POOCHI, Feb. 10.—For Wenchow—H. E. Li.

Per str. POLTAVA, Feb. 10.—For Nagasaki—Capt. W. E. Kent. For

Vladivostok—Mrs. J. O. Forsyth and child, Dr. L. Goode, and Mr. Carutti.

Per str. LITA, Feb. 11.—For Ningpo—Mr. E. Binder.

Per str. TENYO MARU, Feb. 11.—For Hongkong—Mrs. C. E. Ellis, Misses E. Morrison and E. Weber, Messrs. B. A. Harnett, Kawai, H. A. J. Macray, R. Macgregor, E. E. and H. J. Clark, E. C. Brown, G. M. Lack, S. Feldstein, and B. Nakazawa.

Per str. POYANG, Feb. 11.—For Hankow—Mrs. S. Couling, Mrs. and Miss Brodstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lanagan, Messrs. O. D. Mengel, J. D. Gordon, A. P. Winston, A. Wilson, R. Johansen, P. Kalachand, and H. Wilmer.

Per str. CHENAN, Feb. 12.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. S. Koo, Mr. J. P. Silva and four children, Mr. J. J. Gilmore. For Canton—Mrs. C. Erskine and two children.

Per str. SIKIANG, Feb. 12.—For Tsingtao—Messrs. G. Sax, T. S. Cairns and Wong Chen-chang. For Dalny and Chefoo—Mr. P. Neuneier.

Per str. LIFONG, Feb. 13.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Fechner and child, Mrs. E. M. Anthony, Messrs. A. Nordmann and Cesare Taddee.

Per str. ESANG, Feb. 14.—For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Busse and child, and Mrs. Price.

Per str. ANPING, Feb. 14.—For Ningpo—Miss Holt.

Per str. HSINMING, Feb. 14.—For Pagoda Anchorage—Mr. and Mrs. Kellog, Mrs. W. N. Brewster and three children, Messrs. F. G. Smith and W. N. Lacy.

Per str. ARCADIA, Feb. 14.—For Hongkong—Dr. and Mrs. G. Hadwell, Mrs. T. Bertrand, Dr. B. W. von Bulow, Messrs. C. Raeburn and Dunman Fuller, Bata Singh and Indhar. For Singapore—Messrs. J. D. Pierrepont, K. Baldji, and A. J. Welch. For Penang—Mrs. J. Cromarty, Messrs. C. C. Dunmon, J. Johnston, and M. Hoerter. For Brindisi—Mr. P. E. Beeston. For London—Mr. and Mrs. A. Berg and child. Mrs. Parsons, Miss Drakeford, Rev. H. Robertson, and Mr. O. L. Ilbert.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA, Feb. 14.—For Japan—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Colchester, and Mr. N. M. Higashi. For Vancouver—Mrs. L. O. McGowan, Messrs. E. T. Freeman, H. J. Ling, and C. P. Allan.

Per str. TUCKWO, Feb. 14.—For Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. D. Tomkinson. For Kinkiang—Capt. J. N. P. Parker, and H. G. Curran. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Zacharre and child, Miss S. Hedgein, M.D., and Mr. J. B. Miller.

Per str. MONGOLIA, Feb. 14.—For San Francisco—Mrs. J. Cameron, and Mr. R. H. Percival. For Boston—Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich and child, and Mrs. A. L. Fraser and two children. For Minneapolis—Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and three children. For Philadelphia—Dr. Emilia Bretthauer. For Charleston—Mrs. H. C. du Bose. For Nagasaki—Mr. A. Schroot. For Kobe—Messrs. D. Messulam and Dufresne. For Yokohama—Col. and

Mrs. S. W. Taylor and daughter, and Mr. S. Hall. For Manila—Mrs. M. Monteith, Mrs. Blanche Book, Messrs. A. P. Drakeford and D. A. Wilson, jr. Per str. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 15.—For Hongkong—Mrs. H. Morris, Rev. E. Evans, Messrs. C. O. Julian, W. H. Burt, R. Enticknap, E. W. P. Mills, and H. Bridges.

Per str. HUNAN, Feb. 15.—For Chefoo—Mr. V. Lugebil.

Per str. PEKIN, Feb. 15.—For Ningpo—Mr. F. E. Thoresen.

Per str. HSINMING, Feb. 16.—For Foochow—Mr. L. T. Stodart.

INWARD.

Per str. LITA, Feb. 9.—From Ningpo—Mr. E. Sauvage.

Per str. CHENAN, Feb. 9.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Reddick and child, Misses White and Bentley, Capt. Learmonth, R.N., and Mr. Bryce.

Per str. TATUNG, Feb. 9.—From Hankow—Mr. J. Nelson.

Per str. JASON, Feb. 9.—From Chinwangtao—Mr. Freeman. From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi and child, Mrs. McGowan, Mrs. Knabenshure, and Mr. Katz. From Peking—Messrs. E. Teichman and E. W. P. Mills.

Per str. POYANG, Feb. 10.—From Hankow—Mr. A. H. Fieve. From Kinkiang—Mr. E. Middleton. From Ngankin—Rev. H. Robertson. From Tungchow—Rev. J. Ware.

Per str. CHIKUGO MARU, Feb. 10.—From Japan—Messrs. T. H. Matthewman, H. C. F. Finlayson, and A. Cottes.

Per str. YORCK, Feb. 11.—From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Steyer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Frotcher, Mrs. M. Gottschalk, Mrs. Kate N. Guignard, Consul M. Müller and family, Messrs. Georg Neesen, Ing. Erich Branns, and C. Taddei. From Southampton—Misses E. B. Wilson, Ada Holt, S. M. Potterken, Cynthia Lowe, Fowle, Spink, Cruichshanks, and Fearon, Messrs. J. A. Freeman, F. N. Nair, W. B. Solly, Frank Reuter, W. Robertson, A. Longman, Samuel Nelson, and Ronald Cameron. From Colombo—Miss Holmes. From Naples—Mr. Alessandro Roscini. From Singapore—Mrs. Mary Bikoski, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Thesaki Tomeosi, Misses A. and M. Nourae, Messrs. C. Boedcker and M. N. Kerr. From Hongkong—Mr. Mrs. S. W., and Miss Taylor, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Reynolds, Dr. Limpricht, Baroness Nordhoff, Messrs. H. Schumacher, Yasuda, N. T. Handly Deny, J. M. P. Hermanns, N. Decker, A. R. Scott, Minanawa, Vretai, J. Coweth, and John F. Harord.

Per str. TENYO MARU, Feb. 11.—From San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. R. A. Bolt and child, Mrs. W. N., Miss, and Masters (2) Brewster, Mrs. M. and Miss Evelene Brodstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Mrs. B. and Miss G. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. G. Korndorfer and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lonergan and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mattox, Mrs. Walter and Miss Elizabeth McGee, Mr. and Mrs. D. McNeill, Mr. and Mrs.

G. Martiney, Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Wold, Misses K. P. Crane, Elizabeth Hughes, E. and Isabel Liggett, Anna Martin, Julia and B. B. Pickett, Edith V. Sharpe, Florence Starr, I. Talmage, and Florence Wildey. Dr. Julia N. Wood, Messrs. Thos. E. Breeca, Fred. C. Donnison, F. C. Eaton, K. Fyffe, C. D. Hayes, R. Heygate, S. Moriya, F. S. Madan, S. Matsumoto, K. Ozaki, F. G. Smith, Ernest K. Smith, T. Tsuji, and Louis E. Wolferz.

Per str. LIFONG, Feb. 11.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Fechner, Capt. G. M. Jennings, Messrs. T. E. M. Garwin, A. Shroot, Buering, and Ramp.

Per str. LITA, Feb. 11.—From Ningpo—Rev. Hoyle.

Per str. KIANGHSIN, Feb. 11.—From Hankow—Mr. Khan. From Kiukiang—Mr. Fred. R. Bonarun.

Per str. PEKIN, Feb. 12.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Thorensen and Jones.

Per str. TUCKWO, Feb. 10.—From Hankow—Mrs. W. Miller and child, Messrs. A. Boothwyer and D. Weightman.

Per str. ORIENTAL, Feb. 12.—From Kobe—Mr. S. M. Little.

Per str. ADMIRAL V. TIRPITZ, Feb. 13.—From Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Messrs. Seifert, Krill, Sanford, Plewnaud, Stahl, Fuller, and Whiting.

Per str. KINGSING, Feb. 13.—From Tsingtao—Mr. Christiansen.

Per str. KINLING, Feb. 13.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Dr. F. Neild, Fathers A. Sartoni and J. Bonardi, Messrs. H. Norris and Kempfer.

Per str. MONGOLIA, Feb. 14.—From Hongkong—Mrs. J. M. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Oakley, Misses A. Whittall and F. Oliver, Rev. W. E. Taylor, Messrs. G. A. Forsaith, H. Nakane, and W. H. Donald.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA, Feb. 14.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Quelch, and Mr. Paul Becker.

Per str. OREL, Feb. 14.—From Vladivostok—Messrs. Von Otto and Strepetoff.

Per str. KAIPING, Feb. 14.—From Tientsin—Mrs. Gardiner and child, Mrs. Zonenberg, Mrs. Sophie, Miss Breymann, Messrs. M. De Journal and two children, Malcolm, Moss, Th. van Hunt, and Schureh. From Peking—Rev. H. J. and Mrs. Benham Brown, Messrs. Taylor, A. M. Dufresne, J. F. Saavedra, H. W. Gammon, and F. Littlewood.

Per str. LINAN, Feb. 14.—From Canton and Hongkong—Mr. Miles.

Per str. LITA, Feb. 14.—From Ningpo—Mr. Paul Merice.

Per str. KIANGYUNG, Feb. 14.—From Hankow—Miss E. Byerly.

Per str. TAISHUN, Feb. 14.—From Hongkong and Canton—Mr. Hope.

Per str. HAKUAI MARU, Feb. 14.—From Japan—Messrs. Robert Lowe and Carlo Beoloni.

Per str. MEISHUN, Feb. 15.—From Hankow—Mrs. de Rugger and child, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Bushner, Messrs. Hagemann and V. Clerin.

Per str. NORK, Feb. 15.—From London—Mrs. Nardford and two children, Mr., Mrs., and Misses (3) Brand and two children, Messrs. A. Patterson, J. Campbell, J. Village, C. W. Higgs, Chas. Coll, J. Hunter, S. Tomlinson, P. Buckingham, and Wilson. From Singapore—Mr. E. W. Graham. From Hongkong—Messrs. A. Taylor and A. C. Brunt.

Per str. PEKIN, Feb. 15.—From Ningpo—Mr. Blount.

Per str. CHINHUA, Feb. 16.—From Hongkong—Mrs. Tuebben and child, and Miss Cheshire.

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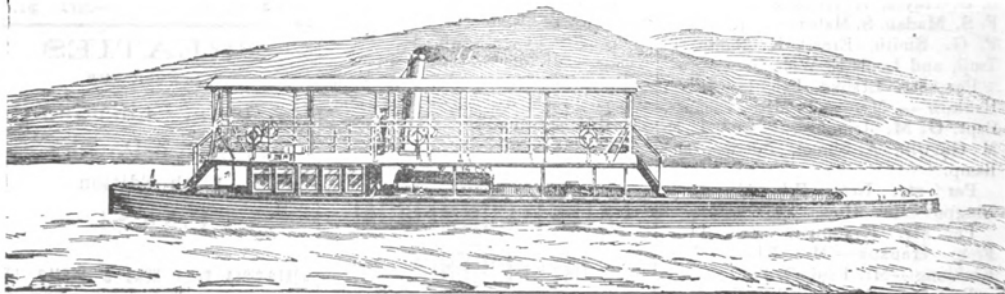
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SECTIONS OF THE HARBOUR.

- Upper Section A is between the southern side of the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock and the Pailien Creek.
- Upper Section B is between the Pailien Creek and the southern end of the Chinese Bund.
- Upper Section C is between the southern and northern ends of the Chinese Bund.
- 1 Northern end of Chinese Bund to upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf.
- 2 Upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf to Yangkingpang Creek.
- 3 Yangkingpang Creek to southern end of Examination Shed in front of Custom House.
- 4 Southern end of Customs' Examination Shed to Peking Road Jetty.
- 5 Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.
- 6 Old Dock to Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff.
- 7 Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff to Old Ningpo Wharf.
- 8 Old Ningpo Wharf to Birt's Wharf.
- 9 Birt's Wharf to Shanghai Waterworks Intake.
- 10 The Shanghai Waterworks Intake to Yangking Creek.
- 11 Yangking Creek to Cosmopolitan Dock.
- Lower Section is from Cosmopolitan Dock to Tungkou Creek.

WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, ETC

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATED DENOMINATIONS AND POSITIONS.

Vessels are anchored in Tiers in the Sections and lettered according to their position, thus:—
 USA—Upper section A. USC—Upper section C. S—Shanghai Side. P—Footung Side
 USB—Upper section B. LS—Lower section. C—Centre. BP—Black Point

KNAD	Kiangnan Arsenal Dk.	USA. S	CMCW	Ch. Merchants' Central Wf.	58. S
CBCW	China Brick Co.'s Wf.	USB. P	OD	Old Dock	68. S
NMTW	Nammaton Wharf	USB. P	SDECJ	S. Dock & Eng. Co.'s Jetty	68. P
TKDUW	Tungkadu Upper Wf.	USC. P	Ht's W	Hunt's Wharf	68. S
TKDD	Tungkadu Dock	USC. P	SHW	Sha. & Hongkew Wf.	6&78. S
TKDDW	Tungkadu Dock Wf.	USC. P	CMLW	Chi. Merchants' Lower Wf.	78. S
TKDLW	Tungkadu Lower Wf.	USC. P	ONW	Old Ningpo Wharf	7&88. S
MCKPW	Melchers Clang pang Wf.	USC. P	WSW	Wayside Wharf	88. S
LPDW	Leopadu Wharf	USC. P	JNJ	Japanese Naval Jetty	88. P
CERW	Chi. Eastern R. Co.'s Wf.	USC. P	PWW	Footung Wf. W. (Jardine's)	98. P
YKDW	Yangkadu Wharf	USC. P	PWE	Footung W. E. (Jardine's)	98. P
WTW	Watung Wharf	18. P	ND	New Dock	98. P
MLNDW	Melchers Lainidu Wf.	18. P	NDW	New Dock Wharf	98. P
KLYW	Kinleeyuen Wharf	1&28. S	CMEW	China Merchants' E. Wf.	LS. P
KLYB	Kinleeyuen Buoys	1&28. S	YWGW	Yangtze W. & Godown Wf.	LS. P
CNCW	China Navig. Co.'s Wf.	28. S	CEMCW	Chi. Engineering & M. W.	S. P
CNCB	China Navig. Co.'s Rys	28. S	AKOW	Arnhold, Karberg Oil Wf.	S. P
CNPW	Ch. Nav. Co.'s Footung Wf.	28. P	OSCW	Ocean Steamship Co. Wf.	108. P
CANW	Compagnie Asiatique Wf.	28. S	MBKW	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Wf.	118. P
NGLB	North German Lloyd Buoy	28. C	RDOW	Royal Dutch Oil Wharf	118. P
MMB	Messageries Maritimes B.	28. C	Int. D	International Dock	118. P
P&OB1	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 1.	38. C	Int. DW	International Dock Wf.	118. P
PYB	Footung Yard Buoys	38. P	Cos. D	Cosmopolitan Dock	118. P
BNB	British Naval Buoy	38. C	Cos. DW	Cosmopolitan Dock Wf.	118. P
NYKW	Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wf.	68. S	SOCW	Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf	118. P
HW	Heard's Wharf	68. S	PL	Powder Limit below Black Point	
			Q	Quarantine Limit	

The Head and Stern Mooring Berths in the 6th, 7th, and 8th Sections are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., commencing from opposite the Old Dock.

HSMB 1	Shai. Dock & Eng. Co.	68. C	HSMB 6	Ch. Merchants' S.N. Co.	7&88. C
HSMB 2	Indo-China S. N. Co.	6&78. C	HSMB 7	Hamburg-Amerika Linie	88. C
HSMB 3	Sh. & Hongkew Wf. Co.	78. C	HSMB 8	(Nippon Yusen Kaisha)	88. C
HSMB 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	78. C	HSMB 9	(Osaka Shosen Kaisha)	88. C
HSMB 5	Ocean Steamship Co.	78. C		Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co.	88. C

SHANGHAI SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

POSITION OF TIME-BALL: Lat. 31° 14' 7" N.; Long. 121° 29' 103" E. or 8h. 5m. 56.7sec. E. of Greenwich.

READING OF THE BAROMETER.—At 4 p.m. signals indicating the Barometer reading as observed at Sicauei Observatory at 4 p.m. and reduced to 32° and to mean sea-level will be given in inches and tenths of an inch by omitting the 3 of 30 and 2 of 29 or 28. Examples:—025=30.25; 994=29.94; 898=28.98.

LOCAL TIME.—Shanghai mean time is reckoned from the 120th meridian 8h. 0m. 0sec. East of Greenwich.

TIME BALL.—The signal is a ball hoisted at the Semaphore, which is in connexion with the Sicauei Observatory; it is made daily as follows:—

The ball is hoisted half-mast at 11h. 45m. a.m., to the masthead at 11h. 50m. a.m., and drops for the first time at 11h. 55m. Shanghai mean time. The ball is immediately hoisted again to the masthead and drops a second time at noon.

If from whatever cause the time ball fails to drop, or drops at the wrong time, the numeral flag No. 0 will be hoisted at the masthead for one minute, and the noon signal will be tried. If the noon signal should also fail, the same flag will be again hoisted.

A time ball is also dropped at noon from the Customs' signal tower at Footung Point simultaneously with the firing of a gun.

In addition to the signal given by the Time-Ball at noon, the exact China Coast time is given every night by the extinction of the four white lights of the time-signal Tower on the French Bund.

The lights are shown about 2 minutes before the first extinction.

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Time of the 1st extinction:	8	55	0.0	Time of the 4th extinction:	8	58	0.0
" 2nd "	8	56	0.0	" 5th "	8	59	0.0
" 3rd "	8	57	0.0	" 6th "	9	0	0.0

In case of error or failure, a red light is shown, or preferably the two white lamps of the yard arm are lighted up during a few seconds to annul the wrong signal.—The signals are worked directly from Sicauei Observatory by electric apparatus.



"WINFREED"

CIGARETTES.

Virginia Leaf Cigarettes made from pure Tobacco of the finest quality at moderate price.

Per 50 - 60 cents.

In handsomely decorated Tins and in patent air-tight Tins.



Vacuum Tin of 50.

Sole Proprietors: **ARDATH Tobacco Co., LONDON.**

23-9 & 7-10 alt (1) 17-2-11 414

Sept. 23, 1910.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 7	Kwangping	1243	Budgen	Br	Chinwangtao	Coal and General	Ch Eng & Mg Co
... 8	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	General	B & Swire
... 8	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 8	Kasuga Maru	3820	Swain	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 8	Hangsang	1550	Wilde	Br	H'kong & C'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
... 8	Wingsang	1517	Liehman	Br	Hongkong	do	J M & Co Ld
... 8	Wosang	1127	Smith	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 8	Kiangfoo	1468	Carlson	Chi	Hankow	do	O M S N Co
... 8	Oceanien	2536	Sellier	Fr	Japan	do	M Maritimes
... 8	Meilee	1151	Engelhart	Ger	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co
... 8	Iltila	895	Mersmann	Ger	Cruise	do	
... 9	Miyasaki	5270	Murai	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 9	Anping	1159	Mackinnon	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 9	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 9	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 9	Chenan	1350	Jones	Br	Hongkong	do	B & Swire
... 9	Loongwo	2388	Christie	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 9	Tatung	1882	Walker	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 9	Sikiang	1015	Helfer	Ger	Kiaochou	do	H-American Line
... 9	Anna	1017	Arutzen	Nor	Chinwangtao	Coal and General	Ch Eng & Mg Co
... 9	Sateuma	2690	Armalrong	Br	Hankow	K Oil	Standard Oil Co
... 9	Segovia	3798	Sachs	Ger	Japan	General	H-America Line
... 9	Saikio Maru	1645	Terada	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 9	Tachi Maru	1278	Narita	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 9	Liu Hsing	750	Williams	Chi	Cruise	Mails, etc	Customs
... 9	Chuentsiao	730	Gamin	Chi	Cruise		Customs

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

Maatschappij Tot Mijnbosch-en Landbouwexploitatie In
General Agent notifies that the Directors have declared a first interim dividend in respect of the cu
of S. Tls. 1.50 per share, payable on March 15.

The Transfer books will be closed from March 8 to 15, both days inclusive.

North-China Daily News and North-China Herald

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1911.

GRATIS

Owing to the alteration in the time of the Siberian mails our circular will, until further notice, be issued on morning instead of Saturday. The market continues to remain firm with a fair amount of business passing, in rubbers which, generally speaking, have remained firm, many showing a further rise on last week's figures. Following rises in rubber stocks on prices shown in our last circular dated February 9 are as follows:—
Lat Tl. $\frac{3}{4}$, *Anglo-Dutch* 35 cents, *Bukits* Tl. $\frac{1}{4}$, *Butes* Tl. $\frac{3}{4}$, *Chempedaks* Tls. 2, *Chengs* 15 cents, *Consolidateds*, *Dominion* Tls. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Kamuntings* Tl. $\frac{1}{4}$, *Landaks* 10 cents, *Padangs* Tl. $\frac{1}{4}$, *Pengkalans* Tl. 1, *Samagagas* Tl. $\frac{1}{4}$, *Semambus* Tl. $\frac{1}{4}$, *Sua-Manggis* Tl. $\frac{1}{4}$, *Sungals* 10 cents, *Tebongs* Tls. 2.

Ziangbes receded during the week to Tls. 8.15, at which price they remain firm.

Rubber Quotations.—London quoted Para Rubber, fine hard cure, spot or near, on February 8, 1911, 9, 11 value; 10, 5/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ value; 11, 5/11 value; 13, 6/- sellers.

Sterling Quotations.—The T. T. Rate on London to-day is 2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following is the business recorded:—

FEBRUARY 10.—*Langkats* Tls. 119 and Tls. 118 cash. *Astor House* \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Shanghai Lands* (ex div.) 7 cash. *Cathay Trust* Tls. 9 cash. *Sumatras* Tls. 110 cash. *North China Insurance* Tls. 150 cash. *Ziangbes* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Consolidateds* Tls. 4.40 cash. *Jawas* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Anglo-Dutch* Tls. 2.15 and 2.20 cash. *Pengkalans* Tls. 23 cash. *Gula-Kalumpungs* Tls. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash.

FEBRUARY 11.—*S. & H. Wharves* 6% deb. at Tls. 101 for cash. *Astor House* 7% deb. at Tls. 105 cash. *S. Bks* at \$895 (ex. div.) cash. *Langkats* Tls. 118 cash. *Laou Kung Mows* Tls. 59 cash. *Gula-Kalumpungs* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Samagagas* Tl. 0.60 cash. *Dominions* Tls. 33 cash. *Padangs* Tls. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cash. *Almas* Tls. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Pental* Tls. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Anglo-Dutch* Tls. 2.20 cash. *Consolidateds* Tls. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Talang* Tls. 1.70 cash. *Sts* 's. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Ulobris* Tls. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Shanghai Lands* Tls. 100 cum. div. cash.

FEBRUARY 13.—*Langkats* Tls. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Anglo-Jawas* Tls. 7.60 and Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Chempedaks* Tls. 17 cash. *Margis* Tls. 6 cash. *See Kees* Tls. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Consolidateds* Tls. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Tebongs* Tls. 20 cash. *Ziangbes* Tls. 8.15 cash. *Dominions* Tls. 34 cash. *Samagagas* Tl. 0.75 cash. *Jawas* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Almas* Tls. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Bukits* Tls. 4 cash. *Astor House* \$16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Cathay Trust* (ord.) Tls. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash.

FEBRUARY 14.—*Telephones* Tls. 62 cash. *Tug and Lighter* (pref.) Tls. 47 cash. *International Cottons* Tls. 50 cash. *Karans* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Gula-Kalumpungs* Tls. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Jawas* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Semambus* Tls. 39 cash. *Anglo-Jawas* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Bukits* Tls. 4 cash. *Chengs* Tls. 4.40 cash. *Sua-gas* Tls. 6 cash. *Anglo-Dutch* Tls. 2.55 cash.

FEBRUARY 15.—*Banks* \$895 cash ex div. *Langkats* Tls. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *S. & H. Wharf* Tls. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Laou Kung Mows* Tls. 60 cash. *Dominions* Tls. 33 cash. *Ziangbes* Tls. 8.15 cash. *Anglo-Jawas* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Sua-Manggis* Tls. 1.10 cash. *Langkats* Tls. 1.10 cash. *Tebongs* Tls. 20 cash. *Anglo-Dutch* Tls. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Kamuntings* Tls. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *(pref.)* Tls. 47 cash. *Cathay Trust* (ord. and pref.) Tls. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. *Tramways* £5/10/-, *Semawangs* Tls. 39 cash.

J. P. BISSET & CO.



SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Feb 9	Fujian Maru	1261	Koizumi	Jap	Miike	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 9	Heinfung	1885	Milligan	Chi	Hankow	General	CM S N Co
... 9	Awaji Maru	1288	Tabusa	Jap	Moji	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 9	Indo Maru	1171	Daiko	Jap	Pokow F'mosa	Sugar	N Kisen Kaisha
... 10	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	General	B & Swire
... 10	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 10	Indrodeo	3507	Lea	Br	Moji	do	J M & Co Ld
... 10	Shengking	1034	Cowan	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 10	Kanchow	1217	Monkman	Br	Kiukiang	do	B & Swire
... 10	Nanyang Maru	2225	Kinoshita	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 10	Poyang	1850	Carnaghan	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 10	Jason	1134	Nielsen	Nor	Chinwangtao	do	Ch Eng & Mg Co
... 10	Clam	2311	White	Br	Hongkong	K Oil	A Petroleum Co
... 10	Tenyo Maru	7285	Bent	Jap	San Francisco	Mails, etc	T Kisen Kaisha
... 10	Kiukiang	1228	Robertson	Br	Swatow	General	B & Swire
... 11	Anping	1159	Mackinnon	Chi	Ningpo	do	CM S N Co
... 11	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 11	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 11	Choyesang	1424	Courtney	Br	Hongkong	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	Meifoo	1321	Froberg	Chi	Hongkong	do	CM S N Co
... 11	Chikugo Maru	1598	Fegen	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 11	Sumaura Maru	1687	Usui	Jap	Karatsu	Coal	Satoh Shokai
... 11	Liangchow	1515	Harder	Br	Dalny	General	B & Swire
... 11	Tanoura Maru	1140	Nakayasu	Jap	Japan	Coal	Mitsu Bishi Co
... 11	Kianghsin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	Hankow	General	CM S N Co
... 11	Lifong	1727	Jourdan	Fr	Hankow	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 11	Taisang	1795	Anderson	Br	Amoy	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	Esang	1152	Meyrick	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	Prometheus	3282	Williamson	Ger	Liverpool, etc	do	B & Swire
... 12	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 12	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 12	Kwongwang	1428	Richard	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 12	Kiangching	1002	Brissander	Chi	Japan	Coal	Tung Kee & Co
... 12	Yorok	5134	R'dermann	Ger	Hongkong, etc	General	Melchers & Co
... 12	Tamon Maru	1149	Kawasaki	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 12	Tuckwo	2355	Baker	Br	Hankow	General	J M & Co Ld
... 12	Wenchow	550	Ainsie	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
... 12	Tatoutze	591	Solminihac	Fr	Canton	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 12	Oriental	3085	Valentini	Br	Japan	do	P & O S N Co
... 12	Varg	874	Braud	Nor	Wakamatsu	Coal	Thoresen & Co
... 12	Tachang Maru	1681	Kusokori	Jap	Hankow	General	N Yusen Kaisha
... 12	Neckar			Ger	Japan	do	H-America Line
... 12	Saxonia	2782	Stehr	Ger	Japan	do	H-America Line
... 13	Kingsing	1223	Walker	Br	Kiaocho	do	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Tooeni	978	Hassel	Chi	Japan	do	Too Chang S N Co
... 13	Lokrang	979	Bowker	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Ad. von Tirpitz	1199	Treumenn	Ger	Kiaocho	do	H-America Line
... 13	Kinling	2511	Newcomb	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 13	Meidah	1151	Wellmann	Ger	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co
... 13	Sambia	3595	Rouse	Ger	Hamburg	do	H-America Line
... 13	Shini Maru	1389	Nishiyama	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 13	Kian	729	Torrible	Br	Hankow	General	B & Swire
... 13	Shawhsing	787	Weidmann	Chi			
... 13	Sagami Maru	1140	Yada	Jap	Moji	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 13	Pacific	727	Petersen	Dan	Cruise	do	G-N Tel Co
... 14	Anping	1159	Mackinnon	Chi	Ningpo	do	CM S N Co
... 14	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 14	Linan	1352	Williams	Br	H'kong & C'ton	do	B & Swire
... 14	Emp of India	3032	Robinson	Br	Hongkong	do	C P Ry Co
... 14	Mongolia	3750	Morton	Am	Hongkong	do	P M S S Co
... 14	Taishun	1218	Paramore	Chi	Hongkong	do	CM S N Co
... 14	Kaiping	1805	Macfarlane	Br	Chinwangtao	Coal and General	Ch Eng Mg & Co
... 14	Orel	1937	Remesoff	Rus	Vladivostok	Mails, etc	Agency V Fleet
... 14	Hakui Maru	1434	Irisawa	Jap	Japan	General	N Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Shinyu Maru	1208	Baba	Jap	Japan	Coal	Moller & Co
... 14	Tydeus	4800	Chrimes	Br	Japan	General	B & Swire
... 14	Limao	1727	Seite	Fr	Hankow	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Kiangyung	1451	MacArthur	Chi	Hankow	do	CM S N Co
... 14	Shuntien	1081	Bennett	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 14	Silesia	2845	Hoff	Ger	Hamburg	do	H-America Line
... 14	Yangtze	1449	Pulford	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 14	Tingsang	1045	Ritchie	Br	Hongkong	do	J M & Co Ld
... 14	Waishing	1170	Holmwood	Br	Kiaocho	do	J M & Co Ld

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Feb 7	Juho Maru	998	Ozawa	Jap	Japan		M B Kaisha
... 8	Aria	2936	Gankroger	Br	Am via Japan	Mails, etc	P M S S Co
... 8	Kutwo	1524	Sandback	Br	H'kow & Ports	General	J M & Co Ld
... 8	Changon	1239	Harvey	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
... 8	Melshun	1150	Minning	Ger	H'kow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
... 8	Siangkang M	880	Narita	Jap	H'kow, Ichang	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 8	Haean	837	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	CM S N Co
... 8	Kokura Maru	1710	Sato	Jap	Kobe	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 8	Ad. von Tirpitz	1199	Treumann	Ger	Kiaocho	do	H-America Line

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

DEPARTURES.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 8	Namsang	2591	Lake	Br	S'tore v Japan	General	J M & Co Ld
... 8	H. Ias	1479	Vogeler	Ger	Europe v H'ang	do	H-America Line
... 8	Changchow	1213	Boyd	Br	Wuhu	K Oil	B & Swire
... 8	Yochow	1308	McIntosh	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 8	Fitz Clarence	2832	Blair	Br	Japan	General	Standard Oil Co
... 8	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Nin-po	do	B & Swire
... 8	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 8	Liu Hsing	760	Williams	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 8	Takekuma M	1882	Kinoshita	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 9	Taloe Maru	1815	Ayabe	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 9	Ngankin	1789	French	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 9	Changchow	1213	Boyd	Br	do	do	B & Swire
... 9	Yamazuchi M	2059	Kishi	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 9	Anhui	1350	Harris	Br	H'kong & C'ton	do	B & Swire
... 9	Ittis	895	Mersmann	Ger	do	do	do
... 9	Hangsang	1550	Wilde	Br	Wuhu	do	J M & Co Ld
... 9	Chuentiao			Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 9	Kiaazfoo	1488	Carlson	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
... 9	Kingring	1223	Walker	Br	Kiaochou	do	B & Swire
... 9	Am Duperre	3144	Martin	Fr	S F'cisco v C'tao	Original	R Ackermann & Co
... 9	Anping	1159	Mackinnon	Chi	Ningpo	General	C M S N Co
... 9	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 9	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 10	Kiangkwan	1450	Frigast	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
... 10	Yuyang Maru	2225	Takano	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 10	Miyazaki Maru	5270	Mural	Jap	Europe v H'ang	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 10	Kobe Maru	1823	Soyeda	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 10	Paoting	1073	Jones	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 10	Sarpodon	3023	Bevan	Br	Japan	Original	B & Swire
... 10	Bullmouth	2707	Powell	Br	Kiaochou	do	A Petroleum Co
... 10	Katona	2927	Lee	Br	N Y v H'kong	General	Dodwell & Co Ld
... 10	Meisam	3480	Dorise	Fr	E'ope v H'kong	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 10	Kwangping	1248	Budgen	Br	T'ain & Cw'tao	do	Ch Eng & M'g Co
... 10	Meilee	1151	Eogelhart	Ger	H'kow & Ports	do	Melche's & Co
... 10	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 10	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 10	Poltava	1987	Bakanoff	Rus	V'stook v N'saki	do	Agency V Fleet
... 10	Oceanien	2536	Schiller	Fr	Europe v H'kong	do	M Maritimes
... 11	Luongwo	2886	Christie	Br	H'kow & P rts	General	J M & Co Ld
... 11	Ts'foo Maru	1718	Nomura	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 11	Tatang	1882	Walker	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 11	Tehhsing	937	Daily	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
... 11	Poochi	631	Chandler	Chi	Ningpo W'how	do	C M S N Co
... 11	Hanping	581	Ferguson	Chi	Hankow	do	H I & Steel Works
... 11	Kiukiang	1228	R bertson	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 11	Wesang	1127	Smith	Br	S, H'kg & C'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
... 11	Yushun	1079	Westerland	Chi	Amoy & S'tow	do	O M S N Co
... 11	Hangchow	999	Byers	Br	C'foo Dalny	do	B & Swire
... 11	Deucalion	4479	Moir	Br	Dalny	do	B & Swire
... 11	Ka-uga Maru	23 8	Swain	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 11	Chiyeu	1211	Stewart	Chi	H'kong & Canton	do	O M S N Co
... 11	Szechuan	1134	Mills	Br	Tien s n & C'tao	do	B & Swire
... 11	Chu-ntiao			Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 11	Eizer	875	Fingalsen	Nor	Karatsu	do	Moller & Co
... 11	Fengtien	1073	Harris	Br	Amoy, Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 11	Shansi	1223	Pottinger	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 11	Fujisan Maru	1287	Koizumi	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 11	Anping	1159	Mackinnon	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co
... 11	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 11	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 11	Singlee	934	Yamagata	Chi	do	do	Ch C m S N Co
... 11	Pacific	727	Petersen	Dan	Cruise	do	G N Tel Co
... 12	Tachi Maru	1278	M'tamoto	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 12	Tenyo Ma-u	7265	Bent	Jap	H'ngkong	do	T Kisen Kaisha
... 12	P'yang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 12	Segovia	3181	Sach	Ger	Europe v H'kong	do	H-America Line
... 12	Kyoto Maru	1460	Kitaka	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 12	Chenan	1350	Jones	Br	H'kong Canton	do	B & Swire
... 12	Siklaug	1015	Helfer	Ger	Kiaochou	do	H-America Line
... 12	Anna	1017	Arutzen	Nor	Tient-in & C'tao	do	Ch Eng & M'g Co
... 12	Neckar			Ger	do	do	H-America Line
... 12	Nischo Maru	917	Minagawa	Jap	Nagasaki	do	Satoh Shokai
... 13	Hainfuog	1385	Milligan	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
... 13	Chuentao		Gamin	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 13	Seiun Ma-u	1395	Koyama	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 13	Tanoura Maru	1140	Nakayasu	Jap	Japan	do	Mitsui Bishi Co
... 13	Yorok	6134	R'demann	Ger	Japan v K'how	do	Melche's & Co
... 13	Shengking	1034	Cowan	Br	Dalny	do	B & Swire
... 13	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 13	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 14	Nanyang Maru	2225	Kinoshita	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 14	Lifong	1727	Jourdan	Fr	H'kow & Ports	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Kianghsin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
... 14	Clam	2311	White	Br	Hongkong	do	A Petroleum Co
... 14	Tingsang	1045	Ritchie	Br	do	do	J M & Co Ld
... 14	Tamon Maru	1149	Kawasaki	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 14	Chikugo Maru	1598	Fegen	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Wenchow	529	Ainslie	Br	Wuhu	do	B & Swire
... 14	Fagami Maru	1140	Ya a	Jap	do	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Pacific	727	Petersen	Dan	Cruise	do	G N Tel Co
... 14	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Anping	1159	Mackinnon	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co

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